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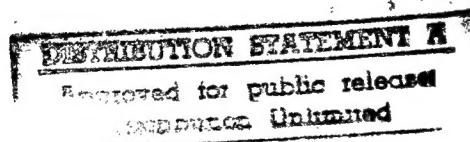
19 SEPTEMBER 1986

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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JPRS-CPS-86-075

19 SEPTEMBER 1986

**CHINA REPORT**  
**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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## U.S., USSR TO HOLD MORE TALKS ON REGIONAL ISSUES

Armacost to Head U.S. Group

OW210008 Beijing XINHUA in English 2334 GMT 20 Aug 86

/Text/ Washington, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union will hold more talks on regional issues in accordance with a "work plan" established by the two countries to prepare for the proposed second summit meeting, the State Department announced today.

Spokesman Charles Redman said Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost will head a U.S. delegation in a meeting with a Soviet group, which is expected to take place in Washington "toward the end of the month."

The meeting will address "regional issues on a broader basis" rather than dwelling on just one region, he said.

It would be a continuation, at a higher rank, of technical-level discussions which have dealt with such regional issues as Central America, the Middle East, East Asia and southern Africa.

Washington and Moscow have been conducting discussions on regional issues for the last 3 years. A similar meeting on Afghanistan is scheduled in September.

High-level Soviet Delegation Arrives

OW270016 Beijing XINHUA in English 2330 GMT 26 Aug 86

/Text/ Washington, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--A high-level Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin, arrived here today to begin 2 days of talks on regional issues with a U.S. group headed by Michael Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

The talks are part of a whole series of meetings between officials of the two countries which have been taking place and will continue to take place in preparation for the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze scheduled on 19-20 September in Washington.

The U.S. State Department said earlier that the two delegations will talk across a wide range of subjects and issues of interest "in all of the geographic areas that have been covered in the other regional experts talks" which have been taking place for several years.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said those talks "are not so much problemsolving as they are exchange of information and ideas dialogue."

However, he said, at least in one area, the Iran-Iraq war, there had been "some movement or some convergence of ideas."

He said the new round of talks will certainly cover Africa where U.S. policy runs against international tide. "We are certainly willing to explain our position and answer questions, and likewise, I am sure we'll have questions of our own to pose," he added.

/12228  
CSO: 4000/339

## USSR SEEKS NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS WITH U.S., UK

OW200016 Beijing XINHUA in English 2333 GMT 19 Aug 86

/Text/ United Nations, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss the problem of universal nuclear test ban or bilateral test ban on any appropriate international forum, either bilaterally with the United States of America or on trilateral basis with the inclusion of participation of the United Kingdom."

The statement was made by Aleksandr Belonogov, the new Soviet permanent representative to the United Nations, at a press conference here today.

Referring to the Soviet decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till 1 January 1987, he said, "that was a difficult decision to take for my government in view of continuing U.S. nuclear tests." He urged the United States to make positive response to the Soviet decision.

The Soviet representative said that for years the United States has stressed verification as a core for reaching a test ban agreement. "We always feel that it is a pretext," he said.

He added that now there does not exist "any technical difficulty whatsoever in the matter of verification." "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are ready for any form of verification and control, including onsite inspections and forms of international control."

He also stated that the Soviet Union is prepared, in particular, "to consider and apply the suggestions" made in the Mexican declaration by the six leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, who called for an end to all nuclear explosions.

Asked about the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting this year, he replied, "we consider such a meeting as a serious business," not just for handshaking. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will review bilateral relations and discuss the possibility of a second Reagan-Gorbachev summit late this year during their scheduled Washington meeting in September.

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CSO: 4000/339

## USSR CRITICIZES U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM

OW210026 Beijing XINHUA in English 2359 GMT 20 Aug 86

/Text/ Moscow, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Tuesday criticized the United States for its passive response to the Soviet extension of its nuclear testing moratorium and urged Washington to follow the Soviet example.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, told a press conference that it was "not easy" for the Soviet Union to extend its moratorium and that the decision was made after careful consideration.

The Soviet Union began its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts on 6 August 1985, and extended it twice. The last extension expired on 6 August this year, the 41st anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced Monday that his country will extend its unilateral nuclear testing moratorium till 1 January 1987. He also called on the United States to follow suit.

Washington has rejected the Soviet proposal by reiterating its long-held position that a moratorium is not in the security interests of the United States. It has also dismissed the new Soviet moratorium as a propaganda gimmick.

If the Soviet moratorium is propaganda, why does the United States not join the propaganda and stop its nuclear blasts, Gerasimov asked.

He refuted the U.S. argument that the Soviet Union has superiority over the United States in nuclear tests, noting that up the United States has carried out nearly 800 nuclear explosions, while the Soviet Union only 565. /sentence as received/

Gerasimov stressed that the termination of all nuclear tests is a key link for nuclear disarmament.

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## MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH AT STOCKHOLM DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW200642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 20 Aug 86

/Text/ Stockholm, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--A major breakthrough was achieved on the opening day of the final session of the 35-nation European Disarmament Conference when the Soviet Union said it is prepared to accept onsite military inspections.

Chief Soviet Delegate Oleg Grinevskiy told the session, "we could agree to the conduct of onsite inspections," by allowing a limited number of obligatory inspections of its military activities by other states every year.

The concession was welcomed by Western delegates as a significant step toward reaching an agreement.

But U.S. Chief Delegate Robert Barry said at the same session, "inspection must be distinguished clearly from observation. It must be clear that, within the designated area, inspectors may go where they need to go to evaluate what is happening in the field."

Onsite inspection proposals submitted to the conference allow countries the right to demand access to another's territory on a limited quota basis to check on unannounced troop movements.

Delegates from both sides said there is still much work to be done during the final session, which will end on 19 September.

Grinevskiy said the Soviet concession would be undermined if the United States responded negatively to the Soviet offer Monday to extend its unilateral nuclear test ban.

Both sides at today's meeting expressed optimism that a final agreement could be reached at the conference, which is being attended by the United States, Canada and all European states, except Albania. The Stockholm Disarmament Conference began in January 1984 with the aim of working out a set of rules to prevent war in Europe.

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## BRIEFS

U.S., USSR CHANGE STANDS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR--Baghdad, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stressed today: "Iraq is keen over realizing just and honorable peace in a way to guarantee stability and security in the region." Saddam Husayn said this in a reply to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's cable on the occasion of Corban Bairam in which Reagan expressed his country's concern over peace in the Gulf region. Observers here noted, the United States and the Soviet Union have lately changed their stands towards the Gulf war strikingly. It is reported that the United States and the Soviet Union have begun their discussions over a common action to promote an early end to the Iran-Iraq war. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1754 GMT 21 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON GORBACHEV SPEECH--United Nations, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said today that he learned with "great interest" of the Soviet extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till 1 January 1987. In a statement, the secretary general said he "has always believed that an eventual agreement to half nuclear weapon tests would be in the general interest." He also expressed the hope that the recent Soviet proposals for a ban on nuclear testing "will assist in discussions between all concerned with a view to achieving a mutually acceptable and verifiable agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests." Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday announced the extension of the moratorium. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 19 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

NETHERLANDS HAILS USSR TEST BAN--The Hague, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--The Dutch Government today welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of its nuclear test moratorium until 1 January. A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said the extension of the moratorium, announced yesterday by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, was "a gesture of goodwill which is to be valued, and a sign of restraint which could promote trust between East and West." But the spokesman added that the moratorium was not effective in that it gave "no reply to the question of how compliance with an agreement on a halt to nuclear tests should be controlled." He added that Dutch Ambassador to the Geneva Disarmament Conference Robert Schaik had addressed the U.S. argument against a nuclear test ban treaty last month. Schaik had told the conference that compliance with such a treaty could not be completely verified, but that the political risks of being caught breaking it would outweigh the military advantage of doing so. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0008 GMT 20 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

CPPS WARNING ON USSR SHIPS--Santiago, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--The member countries of the permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS) were warned today to protect their jurisdictional waters against Soviet boats. Joaquin Fonseca, CPPS secretary general, told a press conference here that the Soviet boats fish in the zone and smuggle arms. The secretary general said, "fishing fleets from many countries respect the licensing system in the South Pacific zone. But the member countries still should patrol their coastlines and protect the sovereignty over the 200 nautical miles." Fonseca also criticized the continuous French nuclear tests in the Mruroa atoll. He urged the South Pacific countries to demand a nuclear test ban immediately. Fonseca is here to attend working meetings of the CPPS which is celebrating its 34th anniversary. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 21 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

USSR, MPR PRIME MINISTERS MEET--Moscow, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov and Mongolian Prime Minister Dumaagiyn Sodnom discussed today furthering economic cooperation, especially the establishment of joint enterprises. The Soviet official news agency Tass said that both were satisfied with the widening of Soviet-Mongolian relations in various areas. Tass pointed out the talks were cordial and held in the spirit of complete mutual understanding. The two also discussed Asian security. Sodnom spoke highly of Soviet leader Mikahil Gorbachev's speech on Asian security made in Vladivostok on 27 July, and the decision to extend the unilateral nuclear testing moratorium until 1 January 1987, Tass said. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 27 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

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**U.S. REAFFIRMS POSITION ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN**

OW210018 Beijing XINHUA in English 2343 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Despite Moscow's repeated call on Washington to join in its unilateral nuclear test moratorium, the state department today reaffirmed that the U.S. position on the issue has not changed.

State department spokesman Charles Redman said the response given by the Reagan administration on Monday to the Soviet extension of test halt is the "long-standing U.S. position" and this position "has not changed."

He declined to say whether the United States sees any conceivable linkage between an agreement on test ban and a summit, but said that both Washington and Moscow are now working on many areas, including nuclear testing, to prepare for the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, which he said should be "seen in the context of a summit."

Redman was commenting on remarks made by a spokesman of the Soviet Embassy here at a news conference this morning.

The spokesman, political counsellor Viktor Isakov, said the bid by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a nuclear test ban is "one more chance" for the United States to take advantage of it.

He said while Moscow has "no preconditions" for a second U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, U.S. agreement to join in halting nuclear weapons tests would help to open the door to a summit this year.

"We are not in favour of smokescreens to cover up disagreements on issues of war and peace," Isakov said.

He said the Soviet Union hopes that the Reagan administration's initial response to the latest Soviet extension of unilateral nuclear test moratorium was "not the last word."

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## U.S. SUSPENDS DEFENSE TIES WITH NEW ZEALAND

OW130256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0016 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, August 12 (XINHUA)--The United States suspended its security obligations to New Zealand because the nation has failed to restore port and air access for U.S. forces, State Department spokesman Charles Redman confirmed today.

At a regular briefing at the State Department, Redman expressed the government's hope that New Zealand will "undertake adequate corrective measures to restore normal port and air access and permit a return to alliance cooperation."

The defense alliance among the United States, New Zealand and Australia (Anzus) still exists, he said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced the suspension yesterday after his two-day meeting with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden.

The two countries exchanged letters during the meeting reaffirming the continuation of mutual obligations and cooperation under the Anzus Treaty, Redman said.

Shultz and Hayden discussed the future of the Anzus alliance and a dispute between the two countries over U.S.-subsidized grain exports.

Hayden said that the subsidized agricultural export not only undermined the interests of his country but also the stability of the Pacific region.

Hayden stressed that Australia and New Zealand would continue to hold joint military exercises and share information.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his Australian counterpart Kim Beazley also attended the meeting.

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CSO: 4000/344

**USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE, AFGHANISTAN'S DOST MEET**

OW100642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0603 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Kabul government counterpart Shah Mohammad Dost today described the Soviet decision to withdraw part of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan as "creating a good base" for settling the Afghan problems.

During a meeting in Moscow, Dost, who is returning from Geneva following the indirect Afghan-Pakistan talks on a political settlement of the Afghan issue, exchanged views with Shevardnadze on issues related to this settlement, according to the official Soviet news agency TASS.

In a major speech delivered in the Soviet far eastern city of Vladivostok on 28 July, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of this year in a phased troop pullout.

Many countries, including Pakistan, which does not recognize the Afghan Government supported by Soviet tanks, demand a complete Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

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CSO: 4000/336

**JAPAN PREPARING AGENDA FOR POSSIBLE SOVIET SUMMIT**

0W110830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Aug (XINHUA)—The Japanese Government has started preparing an agenda for a possible summit meeting with the Soviet Union, the local newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported today.

During the meeting, the Japanese side will stress in explicit terms that the northern territorial issue between the two countries "remains unsettled," the report said.

The Japanese and Soviet Governments have been making contacts through diplomatic channels for realizing a visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Japanese side holds that the most important issue at the summit should be that of the northern territories, which refers to four islands east of Japan's main island Hokkaido occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

The report said that on the northern territorial issue Japan will not back down from its stand expressed in the 1973 Japanese-Soviet joint communique.

Japan insists that in 1973 when former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka visited the Soviet Union, the two countries agreed the northern territorial problem was included in "various unsettled issues after the war" mentioned in a joint communique on the visit. But the Soviet Union later denied the existence of the northern territorial issue.

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CSO: 4000/342

## BRIEFS

NAKASONE OMITS YASUKUNI SHRINE--Tokyo, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone did not visit the Yasukuni Shrine today, the 41st anniversary of Japan's defeat in World War II. Other senior Japanese officials who joined Nakasone in withholding such a visit included Masaaki Fujita and Kenzaburo Hara, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Japanese Diet (Parliament), Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. Gotoda explained in a statement yesterday that Nakasone's decision not to visit the shrine was made "after careful and independent consideration." "We must stress international ties and give appropriate consideration to the national sentiments of neighboring countries," the chief cabinet secretary said. As for other cabinet ministers, he said, it was up to them to make "proper judgment" whether or not to visit the shrine. However, some cabinet members made official visits to the shrine today. Their move was criticized by Japanese public opinion. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1353 GMT 15 Aug 86 OW] /9274

USSR'S KAPITSA TO VISIT JAPAN--Tokyo, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will visit Japan next week to explain his country's Asian policies, the KYODO news service reported today, quoting government Sources. The report said Kapitsa would bring a letter from the Soviet leader (Mikhail Gorbachev) to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The government sources indicated that in the letter, Gorbachev is likely to reiterate his willingness to ease tensions in the Asian and Pacific region, a focal point of his speech made in the Soviet far eastern city of Vladivostok late last month. During the visit, Japan is expected to express its disappointment in Gorbachev's speech, which the Japanese say was an attempt to shelve the dispute over the four Soviet-held islands claimed by Japan, the sources were quoted as saying. Japan has insisted that the territorial issue must be solved before the two countries could move to sign a peace treaty. Kapitsa is also expected to discuss with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari the timing and other details of a planned visit to Tokyo by Gorbachev. Japanese prime ministers have made official visits to the Soviet Union on several occasions, the last by Premier Kakuei Tanaka in 1973. But no Soviet leader has ever visited Japan, KYODO said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 19 Aug 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/345

## CGDK CONDEMNS SOVIET SUPPORT FOR SRV OCCUPATION

OW201158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union has not changed its policy of supporting Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, a statement issued Tuesday by the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) said.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea, quoting the statement, reported today that the recent speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at Vladivostok in the Soviet far east revealed that the Soviet stand on the Kampuchea problem is unchanged.

"The Kampuchea problem is caused by the Vietnamese invasion of the country, so the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea should hold negotiations for a political solution of the issue on the basis of the eight-point proposal put forward by CGDK," the statement said, referring to the peace plan unveiled by the CGDK in March.

The statement said the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will work for a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem in line with the spirit of the eight-point proposal. They will stick to the principle of national unity and reconciliation in a bid to turn Kampuchea into an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country free of interference by external powers, it added.

The statement pointed out that national reconciliation could be realized only by stopping Soviet support to Vietnam and by the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, it is regrettable that the Soviet Union is still supporting Vietnam's "brutal war" in Kampuchea in the interests of Soviet expansion in Asia and the Pacific, the statement said.

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CSO: 4000/341

## DK'S SIHANOUK COMMENTS ON 8-POINT PROPOSAL

OW160352 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), told a press conference tonight that he considers the CGDK eight-point proposal for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem as his government's "last proposal."

The remarks at the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Thailand (FCCT) where he talked for three hours to a packed house of about 500 people.

He said the CGDK's proposal "intended to facilitate a peaceful political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, it would neither be just nor realistic to believe that it was useless and should be interpreted as new proof of the Kampuchean resistance's weakness towards Vietnam."

The proposal, presented last March, demands a two-phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party coalition government that includes the Heng Samrin regime.

Sihanouk said Vietnam's rejection of the proposal has been to "the whole world proof of the Vietnamese complete refusal to negotiate, even under the most advantageous conditions for them."

Sihanouk was satisfied with the progress made by the resistance forces under the CGDK. "On the whole, our armed forces are making sound progress in relation to previous years," he said.

The "spinal column" of the resistance was not broken by the Vietnamese during the 1984-85 dry season offensive, Sihanouk said, adding, on the contrary, the CGDK's armed forces have "continued to make considerable progress."

Furthermore, cooperation between the three parties under the CGDK has been strengthened and joint military operations have been carried out more frequently, he said.

He stated that the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) alone is able to keep on the battlefields of Kampuchea well over 7,000 of its 11,000 soldiers.

Sihanouk warned that it would be a mistake to believe "with the gradual disappearance of elderly leaders, the new generation of young Vietnamese leaders will be more reasonable."

"The leaders of tomorrow are young soles with long teeth," he said.

He also criticized the Soviet Union for supporting Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. "It's a very important strategic position in this part of the world, a position which conforms with its interests as an imperialist and hegemonist superpower."

He noted that "the Soviet Union, like Vietnam, considers Cambodia (Kampuchea) as a permanent colony, deprived of the right to liberate itself."

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CSO: 4000/341

**MARCOS SUPPORTERS PLAN TO DESTABILIZE PHILIPPINES**

OW131438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1423 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, 13 Aug (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said today that supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos are planning to destabilize the government through a series of kidnappings and urban terrorism.

This was disclosed by local government minister Aquilino Pimental, who told newsmen that the defense chief made the remarks at a cabinet meeting at the Presidential Palace.

Pimental said Enrile informed the cabinet that the armed forces intelligence service had gathered information about the alleged plots of Marcos' supporters to kidnap some cabinet members.

President Aquino reacted by telling the defense minister that the information should be verified first to determine their actual security value, he added.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Marcos' loyalist movement said today that they would have a "grand show" of their "miracle of August" plot when President Corazon Aquino leaves for her Indonesia and Singapore visits on 24 August.

The spokesman refused to disclose if their plans involve kidnappings and urban terrorism.

However, he claimed that their plans were "democratic in nature and have nothing bloody."

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CSO: 4000/341

## BRIEFS

AQUINO 'OPTIMISTIC' ON NDF TALKS--Manila, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino today expressed optimism about the peace talks with the anti-government guerrillas of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). According to a presidential press release, Aquino told a group of foreign Asia watchers, "I am optimistic we can solve our problems for the simple reason that we hold dialogues with all sectors. As long as we can talk, we can solve our problems." Meanwhile, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said that the military would abide by whatever agreement reached between President Aquino and the CPP. The agreement will be implemented from the highest defense and military officials down to the lowest rank officer, he added. Philippine Government negotiators held preliminary talks on 5 August with two representatives of the NDF, which claims it is an alliance of underground revolutionary organizations. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1735 GMT 15 Aug 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/341

RESENTMENT OF FOREIGNERS' PRIVILEGES GROWS

HK120315 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Nina McPherson]

[Excerpts] "No dogs or Chinese allowed," read a notice posted outside Shanghai's famous Huangpu Park, the then "British public gardens" during the 1930's and the late 1940's.

Although the sign is long gone, a galling reminder of the imperialist days remains for many Chinese in the proliferation of "foreign guests only" signs in hotels, shops, railway offices and restaurants in all the major cities.

Resentment of the privileges foreigners enjoy in China is growing and such offensive signs add fuel to the fire.

Since 1978, when China opened the door to the West, foreigners have been regarded, in the words of one Sinologist, as "precious pandas" who must be kept separate and isolated from the locals by a wall of privilege.

In the past, Chinese locals accepted that wall as a necessary evil, a way of attracting foreigners to China and providing them with artificially comfortable living conditions that the average citizen would never dream of being able to afford.

But in recent years, as the standard of living for Chinese people has improved and as they have acquired the foreign exchange certificates which give them access to the special state-run "friendship stores," joint venture hotels, and travel opportunities formerly reserved for foreigners, a gnawing sense of relative deprivation has been growing.

Outside Beijing's friendship store, a four-storey edifice full of appliances, clothes, imported foodstuffs, liquor and the best Chinese products from all over the country, Chinese people trying to enter are routinely rebuffed by security guards.

"No Chinese allowed," is the word unless you are accompanied by a "foreign guest."

Although a Chinese face almost always gets turned back at hotels and restaurants reserved for foreigners, young Chinese have realised that the right foreign-looking clothes often fool the security guards, who take them for Overseas Chinese.

At the Beijing Hotel, "Amateur Overseas Chinese," and "Fake Hong Kong Chinese" were the names given to the fashionable young people who were able to slip past the guards to the lobby coffee shop, a meeting place for foreigners and their daring Chinese friends.

But the "amateurs" have disappeared with the coffee shop, which was recently closed because it was rumoured to have attracted local prostitutes.

While this may have been the case, it is more likely that the lively conversations and informal business transactions between local Chinese youngsters and foreigners aroused the suspicion of the authorities.

"It was starting to be ridiculously easy for anyone with the right clothes to get in. For the guards, it must have been impossible to tell who was a university student from Beijing and who was from overseas," said one young resident who used to frequent the hotel bar and discotheque.

Discotheques in several of Beijing's joint venture hotels are also getting tough with local Chinese who seek to scale the wall of privilege.

While in the past, flashy clothes and a foreign escort could get an "amateur" into one of these discotheques, within the past month a new regulation that requires anyone with a Chinese face to show a passport has put an end to all that.

"Can you believe that?" asked one incredulous Beijing resident, just returned from study in the United States. "I mean, there's something wrong when you have to show a passport to get into a dance hall in your own country."

Something wrong, indeed is the sentiment of many young people all over China. Unlike their elders, who often feel a need to apologize for China's backwardness and the spartan living conditions, young people feel a sense of humiliation when confronted with the extent of foreign privilege.

As "high-nosed" foreigners instantly get a ticket on a train or a seat in a crowded restaurant while dozens of Chinese wait, tempers run short.

"I feel like I'm in a foreign concession in Beijing. Even when I'm with foreign clients, when I go into joint venture hotels I'm treated like some sort of vagrant who has wandered in off the street," complained one visiting Chinese businessman from Hunan Province.

But not everyone feels resentment. Some, like the "Amateur Overseas Chinese," are willing to swallow their pride and gain privilege by imitation or association.

In the special air-conditioned waiting rooms, friendship stores and the screened-off third-floor banquet rooms of restaurants, there is another conspicuous presence--high-ranking officials and their families.

And for the average Chinese waiting in line or refused at the door of these special sanctums it is hard to say which presence--the foreign or the native--is more exasperating.

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CSO: 4000/345

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU PING GETS OVERSEAS CHINESE UNIVERSITY POST

OW210017 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1333 GMT 20 Jul 86

[By reporter Liu Guozhu and correspondent Zhao Jie]

[Text] Fuzhou, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, was appointed chairman of the Second Board of Trustees of the Overseas Chinese University. Sixteen vice chairmen and 41 members of the Board of Trustees were also appointed at today's meeting of the university's board trustees.

The Overseas Chinese University was established in 1960 for Overseas Chinese youths seeking further study in China.

The university adopted a responsibility system for the president under the leadership of the board of trustees, which has a tenure of 4 years. The new board of trustees has more members than the previous one. An appropriate number of people from the Hong Kong and Macao region, the Philippines, and the United States as well as a few specialists, scholars, and young people were appointed board members in order to make it more representative and energetic.

In his speech today, Hu Ping called on all sectors of Fujian Province to give necessary support to the university so that it could develop into an institute of higher learning for Overseas Chinese that is as good as well-known universities at home and abroad.

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CSO: 4005/941

PENG ZHEN RETURNS TO HOME VILLAGE

HK060251 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 29, 21 Jul 86 pp 11-14

[Article by Li Shangzhi: "Peng Zhen's Visit to His Hometown"]

[Excerpts] About 1500 on the afternoon of 31 May, a cream yellow van drove into Zhishang village of Houma City, Shanxi Province. When the car door opened, a tall old man stepped down.

The arrival of the old man stirred the whole village. Old folks called out in happy astonishment. "Fu Maogong has returned to his homeland," while youngsters shouted loudly: "Chairman Peng Zhen has come." People came swarming and roads were so jammed as to be impassable.

Peng Zhen said: "This time I come back for two things. One is to see all villagers and help to get rid of all grudges and misunderstandings among you; the other is to visit the grave of my mother to honor the memory of her. These two things are the only desire I have cherished for a long time.

"The Cultural Revolution was wrong. As a result, the whole country was thrown into internal disorder; and could this village, city and area of ours be an exception? Among all of you present here, some were beaten and some beat others, including my mother, younger brothers and nephews. Now we do not want to ascertain where the responsibility lies among you. Of course, I do not mean that those who beat others are still right. Beating others is by no means a good thing. However, if those who beat others apologize to those who were beaten, then that is enough. If those who beat others can say: I owe you an apology and I will not do it again, then the problem is finally solved. Enmity does no good to our generation as well as to our future generations."

"I have engaged in revolution for 64 to 65 years. During this period, I was put into prison by the KMT for 6 1/2 years and was jailed by the people of the same revolutionary ranks for 9 years. After being released from prison I was banished to Luoyang between May 1975 and November 1978. Besides this period of time, I had been imprisoned for 15 1/2 years, accounting for one-fourth of my whole revolutionary career. I will soon be 84 years old. If I often bear some unpleasant things in mind, how can I do the job assigned to me and make revolution? The party Central Committee has led the people of the whole country to correct what should be corrected and iron out the problems that should be solved. Why should not we unite together to eliminate factionalism and work as one for the four modernizations?"

He also said: "Natural conditions of our village are quite favorable. Under the correct guidance of the central policies and under the good situation in our country as a whole, as long as we can unite as one, we will certainly achieve what we wish for."

Peng Zhen said in conclusion: "In short, I come back for two things. One is to call on all of you to forgive all old hatred and grudges and to work as one for the four modernizations; the other is to visit the grave of my mother not because she was bullied and beaten to death but because of her kindness of bringing me up." Hearing this, many villagers were moved to tears.

After visiting the grave of his mother, Peng Zhen paid a visit to the Houma City CPC Committee, where he repeatedly exhorted local leaders to strengthen party character, eliminate factionalism, improve party conduct, adhere to reform and lead the masses to build hometown with concerted efforts. At the request of all cadres, finally Peng Zhen wielded the brush and wrote: "Unite and work hard to score still greater successes for Houma City."

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CSO: 4005/941

XIZANG HOLDS TEA PARTY TO WELCOME WANG MENG

HK081212 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] On 7 August, the Xizang Regional Federation of Literature and Art Circles held a tea party to warmly welcome Comrade Wang Meng, who is the minister of culture, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, and a famous writer, and his party. Attending the tea party were members of eight associations including the Xizang branches of the Chinese Writers' Association, Chinese Musicians' Association, Chinese Dancers' Association, and Chinese Photographers' Association, and responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Regional CPC Committee, regional culture bureau, regional federation of literature and art circles, and departments concerned of the Ministry of Culture, totaling some 150 people.

Minister Wang Meng said: To embark on literature and art work, we must constantly carry out exploration and have a modern sense. At the same time, we must devote ourselves to the exploration of the legacy of nationality culture. Xizang has very profound nationality cultural traditions and new challenges are constantly emerging. I believe that under the conditions of the new era, Xizang's literature and art work will surely shine with dazzling splendor.

(Cai Jibiao), vice chairman of the Fujian Writers' Association; (Jiangbian Jiacuo), associate researcher of the Institute of Literature of Minority Nationalities of the Academy of Social Sciences of China; and (Jidan Cairang), a famous Tibetan poet of Gansu Province, attended the tea party.

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CSO: 4005/941

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG RUOSHUI ON 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY

Beijing XINGUANCH [NEW OBSERVER] in Chinese No 11, 10 Jun 86 pp 15-16

[Article by Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055]: "The 'Double Hundred' Policy Is Meant To Protect the Fragrant Flowers"]

[Text] In April 1957, I wrote an article entitled "Random Thoughts on 'Contention.'" In the original manuscript, I said: "As a result of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, some poisonous weeds will appear, but so will some fragrant flowers."

At that time, the newspapers had just been criticized, and publicity for the "double hundred" policy became a very sensitive subject. And a galley proof of that article was sent to Mao Zedong for him to go over. After reading it, Mao Zedong said that that sentence in the article said it in the wrong order--fragrant flowers will appear first, and then will poisonous weeds.

The incident left a deep impression on me. I did support the "double hundred" policy, but in that sentence I unconsciously revealed a sense of apprehension. Over the years I have come to realize that many comrades feel the same way as I did. When they heard that emphasis will be placed on implementation of the "double hundred" policy, the first thing that occurred to them was that a great deal of bourgeois stuff would come out again.

Does every idea have a class character? Is everything bourgeois wrong? Are all wrong things recognizable at the first glance? Our party has launched many ideological criticism campaigns since the founding of the People's Republic, but how many of them were justified? Facts have shown that we have often mistaken fragrant flowers for poisonous weeds.

If we had firmly implemented the "doubled hundred" policy since 30 years ago, many fragrant flowers should have borne rich fruits for a long time instead of dying a premature death, and our science and culture should have begun to prosper many years earlier. The "double hundred" policy is meant to protect the fragrant flowers so that they will not be eliminated as poisonous weeds. Of course, some erroneous things (not necessarily all "poisonous weeds") will also appear in the process. It doesn't matter. Let the different viewpoints and schools contend and compete. The more a truth is debated, the clearer it becomes. The more a fallacy is argued, the more it will be exposed as a

fallacy. Genuine gold fears no fire, and truth will develop through contention. If you are sure that you have the truth, you will not be afraid of contention. If in contention you always fail to refute the other side with valid reasons, but are forced into an awkward position by your opponent's strong argument, you should do some careful re-examination of your own viewpoint to raise your own level, or even reconsider if the truth is on your side. Marxism fears no contention; what fears contention is not Marxism.

Mao Zedong said that it is often difficult to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and that correct views can sometimes be suppressed even under socialist conditions. It was to prevent this from happening that the "double hundred" policy was put forward. It's a pity that the situation changed later on, and as a result, correct opinions have continued to be suppressed repeatedly over the years. Facts have shown that many of what were once judged as falsehoods often turn out to be the truths, and that those who claim to be on the side of truth are often proven to be wrong. Scientific questions cannot be settled by subordinating the minority to the majority because the truth is often in the hands of the minority, nor can they be settled by subordinating the lower level to the higher level because the truth is sometimes with the lower level. The only solution is through discussions on the basis of equality and test by practice. In the past, it was stressed that criticism should be comradely, reasonable, and analytical, which is very important, of course. But I think that there are two things that are even more important: One is the right of the criticized to counter-criticize, and the other is the assurance that the criticized will not be discriminated against or attacked in any way for holding fast to his own views. It is not very difficult to conduct criticism in a reasonable way, but it is very difficult to guarantee these two things. They serve as a restraint on the criticizer, making it necessary for him to be more careful and thoughtful in criticizing others, lest the counter-criticism by the criticized may put him in a passive position. Without these two guarantees, no matter how equal and reasonable the criticizer may appear to be, there can be no really comradely discussion. And, in this way, truth cannot be developed. Truth uses its own power to convince people. Only falsehoods need to rely on administrative authority to protect themselves.

The "doubled hundred" policy does not work against Marxism, but works for Marxism. It does not work for erroneous ideas, but works against erroneous ideas, particularly the erroneous ideas that appear as authoritative Marxist viewpoints.

12802/6662  
CSO: 4005/842

IMPACT OF OPEN-DOOR POLICY ON CHINESE CULTURE DISCUSSED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Yi Qiu [0673 4428]: "Renewal of Traditional Culture and Opening to the Outside World"]

[Text] The cultural question is now on the minds of a lot of people for about two reasons. First, the reform of the economic system has had a powerful impact on the old cultural and value concepts. Second, in the course of the reform, people have keenly felt that some old cultural and value concepts have become obstructions to further reforms and modernization. Therefore, the renewal and reform of the traditional culture have become inevitable. And, it is imperative that we understand clearly and as soon as possible the ways and means by which the cultural renewal is to be achieved.

Man's behavior is always controlled by traditional culture. Although behaviors differ from person to person, social group to social group, and social stratum to social stratum, they all bear the same marks of influence by such deep-rooted elements of tradition and culture as psychology, consciousness, concepts, mode of thinking, national character and so forth. Therefore, while it is not impossible for traditional culture to improve and renew itself, the process will be quite slow, and the change very small. To hasten the renewal of traditional culture, it is necessary to add some "catalyst," which is a role to be played by opening up to the outside world. Soberly and boldly bringing in, assimilating and digesting modern foreign culture by opening to the world will help speed the breaking down of the inert elements in the traditional culture, inject new blood into the national culture and achieve cultural modernization. Therefore, opening to the outside world plays a decisive role in the renewal and reform of the traditional culture. More than a year ago, I put forward a slogan: The ideological and cultural doors must not be closed. I still stand by the slogan today. We should open up to the outside world not only economically but ideologically and culturally. The theory of comparative cultural study holds that it is impossible to separate the economy from society and culture. Once a social system opens its doors to the outside world, whatever its subjective desires may be, it is inevitable that all aspects of social life will be affected. There is no way to block thinking and culture. When a long-closed window is opened, our incoming will certainly be more than just pure fresh oxygen. In fact, our

opening has gone far beyond the economic field. A new atmosphere brought in by the open policy has found its way into the political, cultural and other spheres. In dresses, social and recreational activities and other aspects of the surface layer of culture, this is reflected by such fads as the "jeans fever," "disco fever" and "tourist fever." In the realms of standards and values in the inner cultural structure, modern Western theories, such as cybernetics, systematics, the information theory, the existentialist moral principles and social theories and the Frankfurt school of romanticism, are also causing many Chinese, especially the younger generation, to reexamine their own national traditional culture. Whether you recognize it or not, the traditional culture of China with an ancient civilization of several thousand years is now in the process of clashing and mixing together with modern Western cultures. How to appraise the cultural effects of this clashing and mixing together is a question concerning our attitude toward opening up culturally. This is one aspect of the problem.

The other aspect of the problem is that in the process of opening up to the outside world culturally, exchanges may turn into one-way traffic and cultural assimilation may result. Wholesale restoration of ancient ways will turn us into "ancient slaves," and wholesale westernization will make us "worshippers of everything foreign." International exchanges between different cultures and value systems can be beneficial in many ways, especially to countries like China which has been cut off from the outside world for a rather long period. However, if there is only one-way traffic with large quantities of foreign cultural products pouring into China and flooding the national cultural market, and our national culture, unable to compete, can only become a mere receiver of foreign cultures, buying whatever others have to sell, turning what is supposed to be a two-way mutual cultural interchange into a one-way flow, then it will very likely become an obstacle to our national cultural development. Foreign cultures act directly on people's senses through the mass media such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television, motion pictures, books and so forth. As a result, people's life style, custom, taste, interest, even belief and world outlook may tend to become stereotyped at the expense of diversity and individuality, and the national culture may become assimilated by foreign cultures.

In the face of the complex reality, it is wrong and impossible to shut the country's doors to the outside world for fear of losing control. The only way to combat the possible negative influence of opening up to the world culturally is to promote academic, creative and ideological freedom, thus constantly enriching our national culture and raising it to a higher level while adapting to the new circumstances.

In the process of opening to the outside world and updating our traditional culture, we have a two-fold task. While modestly learning from what is advanced in foreign cultures in the process of opening to the outside world, we must strive to preserve the precious wealth in our national culture. The

Chinese culture has its own characteristics, and we must not allow it to lose its own "identity" in the process of rapid worldwide development. History will eventually bear witness that through the common efforts of China's cultural workers and the Chinese people as a whole, we surely will achieve the lofty goal we long for.

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CSO: 4005/839

POLITICAL REFORM SEEN KEY TO SUCCESS OF REFORM AS WHOLE

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Chen Shi [7115 1395]: "Political Change Is the Very Key to Reform"]

[Text] The current reform is a gigantic task of systems engineering which covers many different areas. It should include such basic concepts as political, cultural, social and economic reforms, and the key to all these different areas of reforms lies in political change, the modernization of the political structure.

Society is a complex entity. It is impossible for a country to handle its economic problems in an isolated manner as if they are unrelated to policies and culture. Reform always begins first in the political sphere. I think that a notion should be corrected here: In the current talks about political reform, a considerable number of comrades hold that China's economic reform will lead inevitably to political, ideological and cultural changes and development. From this viewpoint, it follows that political reform is only a derivative or by-product of economic reform. Their understanding of the necessity of political reform is insufficient, superficial. And in guiding political reform, they are bound to lack a sense of urgency and crisis. If we arrive at the conclusion that political reform is a by-product, an inevitable result, of economic reform, simply because economic reform started earlier in the process of concrete reforms in China, it is only the result of our lack of deep dialectical thinking. It should be recognized that our reform program got started when we were still far from being fully prepared theoretically. Therefore, for a long time we have failed to pay attention to the intrinsic laws governing the development of the reforms. Some even deny the objective existence of these laws because they have failed to recognize them. Why are mistakes being made in the reform process? One reason, of course, is our lack of experience, but a more important reason is our failure to grasp the laws of reform. In my mind, reform should be a natural development process in the following sequence: Reform of the political system and in the ideological and cultural fields gets started first, sweeps away a series of obstacles--traditional theories, political organizations, policies, institutions, ideas and concepts, which hinder reform--and thus lays the foundation for the fundamental reform of the economic system. Without political reform to play

the role of "scavenger," economic reform can hardly get started, and even when it gets started, it is unlikely that it can develop in depth. This has already been borne out by actual economic reform in the last few years. For example, if an enterprise wants to break away from the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and overcome egalitarianism, but fails to reform its labor employment system and fails to thoroughly eliminate the egalitarian idea that "the trouble is not scarcity, but unequal distribution," then it can hardly ever achieve the desired results. Also for example, in expanding the enterprises' decisionmaking power, owing to our failure to first reform the political system, the power given to the enterprises is again taken away from them under the pretext of "strengthening macroeconomic control," and the enterprises still have no decisionmaking power. Therefore, without political changes, it is impossible to achieve complete success in economic reform.

Reform of the political system is inevitable. This is not a theoretical deduction, but a requirement dictated by the intrinsic laws governing the development of reform, which we have come to understand gradually from practice in the previous stage of the reform program. What are the obstacles to the development in depth of the economic reform at present? I think that essentially it is the fact that the remaining feudalistic influence in the ideological and political fields has not been thoroughly eliminated, and in the leadership system and cadre system of the party and state, the major problems are bureaucracy, over-concentration of power, the patriarchal system, the life tenure of cadre and leadership positions, the "disguised hereditary system" and "inbreeding" among the cadre ranks, and other phenomena with a pronounced feudalistic color. Related to these phenomena, causing most controversies in reform and seriously hampering the reformers' effort is the question of "ism." In the past few years, we have often got involved in endless quibbling over the "ism" question, wasting a great deal of energy. When some new things appear in the course of reform, some people would call them capitalism. This is a very terrifying political stick, striking fear everywhere it appears. An enterprise is accused of practicing capitalism when it dismisses a worker; competition is capitalism; the corporate stock system is capitalism; open market is capitalism; the stress on economic results is capitalism; and public bidding, compensated transfers of technology, spreading out of the wage scale...are all capitalist practices. As a result, many comrades who strive for reform are scared by the "ism" question and find it difficult to move forward. What, after all, is socialism? A rather large number of comrades to this day still do not know for sure, and yet they have the nerve to find fault with reform from a feudalistic stand, denouncing all attempts at reform as practicing capitalism. I think that the advantages and disadvantages, success and failure, of reform can only be judged by one criterion, that is, whether or not it is conducive to developing the productive forces. It doesn't matter whether a cat is white or black. It's a good cat if it catches mice. The fundamental factors which determine social development are the productive forces and the economy. What will ultimately be used to judge if we have practiced socialism will be the speed at which the productive forces have been developed. This we must never forget. Developing the productive forces is the greatest socialist politics. But the previously mentioned phenomenon shows that some comrades still do not

understand this, and that they are so naive politically that they still think that politics means "ism." At the same time, it also shows that our political system still has not rid itself of the remaining pernicious influence of "taking class struggle as the key link" and still cannot meet the requirements in developing a commodity economy. This calls for us to reform the political system and radically change our naive political tendencies so that our politics will be subordinated to and serve the needs of the development of the productive forces. Otherwise, if we continue to wrangle endlessly over the question of "ism" and other political terms, it is possible that the reform may yet be met with major setbacks.

Now, the reformers, who "fell off their horses" but have since been proven innocent, are being rehabilitated one after another and helped back on horses again. However, I think that so long as the political system is not reformed and political ideas remain unchanged, the reformers who have just been helped back on horses will eventually "fall" again. Therefore, we must put the reform of the political system on the agenda, begin to make up for lost time and achieve the modernization of our political system as quickly as possible.

12802/6662  
CSO: 4005/841

CHINA DAILY LAUDS POLITICAL REFORM

HK160532 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Aug 86 p 4

/"Opinion" by Huang Zhizi and Zhang Xiaogang: "Political Reform: Its Time Has Come"/

Text In the huge and stolid Central Party School of the Communist Party, cautious but exciting discussions are echoing in the quiet corridors. The topic: political reform, including democratizing decisionmaking.

At the same time, a group of young people could be seen in late July talking about the same issues over beer in a restaurant in southeastern Beijing as they founded the Young Social Scientists' Society on Chinese Political Reform.

It was inevitable that the party's central leaders, when preparing for further economic reform, should find themselves facing political questions that required exchanges of viewpoints.

But the debate has, as some Westerners have rightly observed, "already become something deeper." It is no longer about the inevitability of political reform, but how it is to be accomplished.

Party officials and social scientists by no means hesitate to admit that not only is some political reform required by the new decisionmaking powers of factories, farms and commercial companies, it has actually been under way since economic reform was initiated.

It started at the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of Communist Party in December 1978. One young scholar has listed 30 major political reforms since then, ranging from dismantling the commune system to proposing "one country, two systems." All are considered to be a gradual progress along the road of increased democratization.

It is undeniable that a highly-centralized government was once useful--during war and the impoverished period following it--to ensure fair distribution among millions of people then leading a hand-to-mouth existence in a self-sufficient economy.

But this is no longer the situation. What is necessary now is to establish a sound economic mechanism that integrates both planning and market forces. The change of task is only natural in the course of development.

Political scientists say that it is an illusion to believe that the people do not need to concern themselves about political decisionmaking so long as there is a centralized government doing the planning.

"A country that lacks democracy may achieve a temporary economic miracle, but its long-term development will unavoidably be hindered," said Yan Jiaqi, director of the Institute of Political Science under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

This coincides with the observation in the latest issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY that many East Asian economies seem to be facing the same question: How can they achieve further development while maintaining political stability?

China's political stability, it is self-evident, does not lie in trying to reform the Communist Party out of power, which would most probably lead only to chaos.

The party needs to adjust its relations with society and government, and needs to improve drastically its work style. But it will go on playing an irreplaceable role as the only leading political force in reform.

Nor is it realistic to imagine that China will adopt one of the Western-style democratic systems. (Why Western?) On the contrary, Chinese social scientists tend to attach more value to the freedom of working people to decide their own affairs than is possible in current Western practice.

A young scholar from the Institute of Economic Reform affiliated to the State Council put it straightforwardly: "When a ballot is not connected with the voter's benefit, it has no value--and it will not be valued."

This is an indication of how tough a job political reform can be. Its goal is not only to make the government a more efficient servant of the people, but also to cultivate among the people a sense of being modern citizens with a role of their own to play in government. This is much more difficult than forming economically beneficial cooperatives or setting up a system for electing workshop directors. But democracy does start from there.

Most Chinese with advanced education are enthusiastic supporters of the current reforms. Scientists, both natural and social, are showing up at meetings of decisionmaking bodies--not merely to offer "suggestions," but to make decisions.

Yan Jiaqi, the political scientist, recalled to CHINA DAILY that, on hearing a proposal of a party department, he cried out in protest: "That would violate the Constitution!" The proposal was changed.

Chinese scholars say that the time is getting ripe for political reform. It is better than in 1957, for instance, when the country was overrun by windmill tilters attacking largely imaginary political foes.

It is better than the years immediately following the end of the "cultural revolution," when it was vital to readjust international relations and tackle the more pressing economic problems.

This is why one of Deng Xiaoping's 1980 speeches has been reprinted by many newspapers and journals recently. Entitled "Reforming the Leadership System" (obviously a piece on political reform), the speech is believed still applicable as a guide to reforming China's decisionmaking and government system. It is expected that more of the views that Deng expressed back then will be put into practice in the near future.

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CSO: 4000/340

FEUDALISM BLAMED FOR SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Peng Xiangfu [1756 3276 4395] and Qian Xiaoqian [6929 1420 5340]: "Academic Democracy and Political Democracy"]

[Text] "Letting a hundred schools of thought contend" is academic freedom and academic democracy in the full sense of the words. However, academic freedom and academic democracy never exist in isolation, but are closely associated with social and political democracy. If we say that specific social development needs provide the social conditions for the existence of academic democracy, then social and political democracy is the indispensable social atmosphere and environment required by academic democracy. Without a democratic social and political atmosphere and environment, there can be no real academic democracy.

This relationship between academic democracy and political democracy has been proven by experience over the past 30 years. The "double hundred" policy was put forward under relatively normal political conditions. Shortly afterward, when social and political democracy was undermined, the policy was in effect also cast away. In the early 1960's, owing to the extremely great difficulties confronting us in socialist construction, we sobered up a little, and the political environment improved somewhat. As a result, "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" seemed to be coming back to life. But, social and political democracy was soon engulfed by the political storms that followed, and academic democracy and freedom were also washed away. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our social and political life and inner-party democracy have begun to return to normal, and the "double hundred" policy has again been brought up. The common fate of the "double hundred" policy and political democracy is obviously no accident. It has told us again and again that without specific social and political democracy, it is impossible to have full democracy and freedom in academic and theoretical research. If people are not allowed to speak out politically, then there is little they can say in academic and theoretical research, especially in the field of social science. Only when the problem of political democracy is solved, will it be possible to solve fundamentally the problem of the "double hundred" policy. Only in a social atmosphere of a highly

developed democracy, will it be possible to put an end to practices violating and trampling on academic democracy and freedom, and only then can academic pursuits flourish and grow.

In promoting academic democracy, as in developing social and political democracy, the greatest obstruction is the remaining influence of feudalism. China has gone through a very long period of feudal society without an independent capitalist development stage. We have successfully and thoroughly overthrown the reactionary feudal rule and the feudalist land ownership, but we have failed to thoroughly eliminate the remaining feudalistic influence in the ideological and political fields. Trying to establish and develop a democratic society on a land with a deep-rooted and widespread feudalistic ideological and political tradition, it is only natural that we will encounter more difficulties, and our tasks will be more arduous. Little progress has been made in institutionalizing democracy in the form of laws and in improving and developing democratic activities, habits, atmosphere and ideas over the past 30 years, and this is the social and historical background and reason for the numerous difficulties confronting the "double hundred" policy.

The remaining feudalistic influence is an extremely heavy historical burden hindering socialist construction. "Letting a hundred schools of thought contend" demands democracy, equality and freedom in academic and theoretical research. Experience accumulated in the past 30 years has painfully convinced people of the importance of democracy, equality and freedom to the development of academic and theoretical research. What is it that has trampled on democracy, equality, and freedom? It is feudalism. This conclusion is not derived by inference alone. Isn't there a marked feudalistic color in what has become only too familiar to us in the difficult and tortuous history of the "double hundred" policy over the past 30 years--the way administrative means and political criticisms are used to intervene in academic and theoretical debates by those who think that because they have power, they also have control over truth, who often use their power to rule on truth, who cannot tolerate "discussions" in academic and theoretical studies, but are accustomed to everyone speaking with one voice, and so on and so forth? In academic research and theoretical work, if we always consciously or unconsciously allow the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts be replaced by power control and turn conscious independent thinking into submissive blind faith in political authority, then we cannot say that the feudal "personal appendage" in disguised forms has vanished in the ideological sphere. It has become more and more clear that to really "let a hundred schools of thought content," it is imperative in the ideological field, as in the social and political fields, to eliminate the remaining feudalistic influence and oppose using power to judge what is right and what is wrong, using power to determine the fate of science, and all the feudalistic things that appear in disguised forms in the ideological field.

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CSO: 4005/841

QUALITY OF NEW RURAL CADRES REVIEWED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "New Cadres Too Must Be Ready To Be in or out and To Work at Higher or Lower Levels"]

[Text] To meet the requirements of rural reform and the development of a commodity economy, new cadres have been appointed to leading bodies at all levels in the countryside.

How good are these new cadres?

Generally speaking, most of them are courageous, progressive and hard-working. They have brought new vigor to local work, helped make new progress in building the two civilizations, and won the trust of the masses. However, after being tested for several years in practice, a small number of the new cadres are found to be really incompetent at their present jobs. Among them, some were chosen because of the overemphasis on age and diploma, even though their ability fell far short of requirements; some are professionally or technically competent, but lack organizing and managing ability; some are of limited ability and integrity, mediocre bureaucrats who "cannot innovate, but cause no trouble"; and some are really no good professionally and politically, but managed to get the jobs with the help of relatives, family background or "special connections," and they are out there to work for the personal interests of a few. Whatever the case may be, there has to be a principle: New cadres, too, must be ready to be in or out and work at higher or lower levels, and their future should be determined on their performance. A good example has been set by Fuyu County.

Cadres should be ready to remain in their present jobs or get transferred elsewhere and to work at both higher or lower levels. This is a major breakthrough in reforming the life tenure of leadership positions. It has a bearing on whether the leadership at various levels can vigorously dedicate themselves to the cause of reform, courageously explore and blaze new trails and produce results, as the party leads the masses in carrying out the tasks of reform and the four modernizations drive. It can even be said that this group of new cadres will affect the next group's mental outlook and work ability. Because of this, the party Central Committee's determination is firm and unshakable. In the light of the actual conditions of the country's cadre ranks, the emphasis

has been placed on solving the problem of the veteran cadres in the past few years, making them willing to work at either higher or lower levels, and now the problem of making the new cadres to do the same is also placed on the agenda. It is necessary to establish a new idea and a good rule in the whole party and the whole country. Not only the veteran cadres are expected to work willingly at their present or other jobs and at higher or lower levels before retirement; cadres in all age brackets should be mentally prepared for the possibility that they will be "replaced if proven incompetent," to fundamentally break the old idea and old system that once a cadre is assigned to a leading post, he is going to stay there until retirement at 60, no matter whether he is competent or incompetent, so long as he make no serious mistakes.

The only criterion for evaluating new cadres is their performance. For a rural cadre, it means to see if he has, while on the job, demonstrated the ability to lead rural reform and develop commodity production, developed the productive forces, brought real benefits to the peasants by fighting poverty and getting rich, and changed the peasants' mental outlook. Empty slogans, showy but meaningless acts and other phony "achievements" are not acceptable as basis for as basis for evaluation. Much less can evaluation be based on a certain leader's comments.

It is a serious and painstaking task to resolutely readjust the leading positions of some of the new cadres. It is necessary to conduct careful investigations and follow the mass line, and through discussion by the party committee to find out the truth from facts and make proper arrangements. Retain those who should be retained; replace those who should be replaced; return those who should be returned to their former jobs; and dismiss those who should be dismissed. It is hoped that the new cadres and comrades responsible for readjusting the new cadres' work will put the party's cause and the general interest above everything else, take a correct attitude toward the question of the new cadres' future, and handle it in a proper way. While it is necessary to guard against some people taking the opportunity to "attack" the new cadres, it is also necessary to pay attention to those who give unprincipled protection to incompetent cadres and interfere with the readjustment work. The principal leading comrades at all levels in particular should take the lead in following the party's principle and see to it that a good job is done in this area.

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CSO: 4005/850

PROFESSOR NOTES WIDENING GAP BETWEEN HANS, MINORITIES

HK190037 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Aug 86 p 4

/Text/ The economic development of recent years has widened the economic and cultural gap between the Han (ethnic Chinese) and minority nationalities. This is a cause for concern. Professor Fei Xiaotong, the country's leading sociologist talked about the issue in Nationality Unity magazine. Excerpts follow:

The question of having enough to eat and wear has been solved for most of the Han people and about half are becoming rich (in the Chinese sense). But many among the minority nationalities are still living below the poverty line, which is a drag on the whole nation. For example, in obtaining the much-needed mineral resources in the vast areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

If we fail to come up with plans to solve the problem in the current Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90), it will be much more difficult to resolve in the following 5-year plan.

Preferential policies are necessary for minority nationality regions, but over-emphasis on subsidizing them would likely to spawn a dependent mentality. At the moment, lack of confidence in their ability to stand on their own feet is a problem for some ethnic groups. In some places, officials are in the habit of stretching out their hands for state money to do everything. This is actually at the cost of their own progress. History is inexorable, selecting those who strive to make themselves strong and eliminating those who depend too much on others.

Contentment

Generally, the minority nationalities tend to be content with a simple and subsistence life. Some shut themselves off and live calmly and complacently in a pastoral environment.

In fact, a dependent mentality, contentment with the status quo, and an inward-looking life style have combined to fetter economic and cultural progress in the minority nationality regions.

Unless checked, the gap between the Han and other ethnic groups will increase, which will cause political contradictions.

Development among minority nationalities naturally needs outside help, but it should be limited. It is necessary to transform outside help into an internal driving force.

#### Suggestions

The key is economic and here are some specific suggestions.

--Some of the resources in the minority nationality regions should be available for them to barter with the developed areas for needed technology.

--The minority nationality regions should continue to absorb Han people, especially professionals and labourers. In constructing and operating big enterprises, local people naturally should constitute the bulk of the work force. But immigration of Han technicians and skilled workers is also vital.

#### Industries

--Minority peoples are often not good at commerce. An efficient distribution system should be established for them and commerce should be promoted in these regions.

--Cities with modern industries should be planned in minority areas, which could become dynamos to propel their economic progress.

--Since various ethnic groups are at different stages of development, they should be treated differently. Take writing. Extremely small nationalities with no writing system of their own need not invent one. They may as well use the writing systems of other nearby nationalities.

Relatively well developed nationalities, such as the Korean, should emphasize expansion of local and township-run industries. Nationalities should develop according to their specific conditions.

With progress, the different nationalities will develop more common characteristics. Regional economic communities encompassing large and small nationalities are likely to form. All nationalities will become interdependent and progress together. We should keep this tendency in mind.

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CSO: 4000/340

DEMOCRACY, SCIENCE EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO NEW CHINA

Beijing XINGUANCH [NEW OBSERVATIONS] in Chinese No 9, 10 May 86 p 2

[Article by Su Shaozhi [5685 4801 2535], director of the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Treatment of a Chronic Disease"]

[Text] On 5 April 10 years ago, a million people gathered at the grand Tiananmen Square to denounce the "gang of four" who had brought calamity to the country and people, and a mammoth, inspiring protest movement was launched.

In an overall perspective of historic development, the "5 April" movement was an important milestone after the "May 4th Movement" in the struggle to build China into a powerful modern country.

What are the obstacles in China's way toward modernization? Among the major obstacles, the feudal despotic tradition and the accompanying ignorance are the chief culprits.

The remaining feudalistic influence in the ideological and political field and other unfavorable factors have caused twists and turns in China's road toward modernization and finally led to the disaster of the "cultural revolution." Just take a look. All the factors contributing to the outbreak of the "cultural revolution," the overconcentration of power, the patriarchal system within the party, arbitrary decisions by a single person, the personality cult, special privileges of all descriptions, and undermining of the socialist legal system and democratic centralism in the party, were more or less feudalistic in nature. And the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing took advantage of these very abuses and corrupt practices in their schemes to seize supreme power and carry out their criminal activities to bring calamity to the country and people. The two counterrevolutionary cliques were themselves feudalistic and despotic in nature.

The "5 April" movement pointed its spearhead directly at the despotic and brutal behavior of the "gang of four." The hundreds of poems are as inspiring today as they were then. At the same time, Premier Zhou Enlai's call at the Fourth National People's Congress for building China into a powerful, modern socialist country was widely acclaimed by the people, strongly expressing their desire to modernize the country.

From the "5 April" movement to the present, through 10 years of practical experience, we have come to see more and more clearly that the greatest obstacles hindering the smooth progress of reform and the fulfillment of the general task are still remnants of feudalism and despotism and the accompanying ignorance. The main manifestations are the "unhealthy tendencies" caused by all forms of special privileges, the idea to look down upon knowledge and intellectuals, and the backwardness in cultural, scientific and technological development. The only cure for this chronic malady still lies in democracy and science.

Democracy and science are certainly not two isolated and unrelated things. On the contrary, the two are inseparable, not even for a moment. Without democracy, there can be no vigorous scientific development. Just think, if independent thinking is not encouraged, creative freedom not approved, free academic discussion not permitted, no equal rights allowed for criticism and counter-criticism and, in short, if the prevailing practice of following "whatever" the "leader" and the "books" dictate and the lack of a democratic atmosphere are allowed to continue, how, then, can there be breakthroughs, creation, invention and progress, how can there be development in science? Similarly, if we do not pay attention to science and culture, do not respect knowledge and fail to vigorously develop culture and education; if the people do not have a certain level of education; and if a considerable proportion of the population is ignorant and illiterate; it will be impossible to establish a democratic system. Because under these circumstances, even if a democratic system is set up, the people will not know how to adapt to it, and it will not be a surprise if the relationship between masters and public servants is reversed.

Today, we can talk about "building a modern China" loudly and clearly, unlike 10 years ago when we had to call out in blood and tears. This is a tremendous historical change, for which we should congratulate ourselves. However, we must guard against the development of a condition of lameness, that is, the belief that to build a modern China, we need only science to the neglect of democracy, and that we need only to pay attention to economic development, to the neglect of eliminating the feudalistic and despotic influence and the influence of the decadent capitalist ideas in the ideological and political sphere. It's not going to work this way. Science and democracy cannot be handled separately. Economic development and the development of society as a whole are an integrated process, and there is no way to develop the economy alone. The 12th CPC National Congress issued the call to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. All fields of construction means development in all the economic, political, social, cultural, scientific and technological and other fields. Only in this way can we build a culturally advanced and highly democratic modern socialist country.

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CSO: 4005/850

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TV DRAMAS ON CRIMINAL CODE--Shanghai, August 13 (XINHUA)--A series of 40 short TV dramas is being produced under the auspices of the Metallurgical Industry Ministry to publicize China's criminal code, XINHUA learned today. The scenarios for the series, called "In Real Life," were written by workers at 15 iron and steel works in Shanghai and elsewhere. The casts and directors were also chosen from among them, a Shanghai cultural official said. All the stories are based on real criminal cases, he said, adding that the shooting of the films will be finished this year. The tenth in the series had its premiere last week at Shanghai's No 3 Iron and Steel Works, where it was produced. Called "A Friend From Afar," it tells how an engineer leaks--at first unintentionally and then deliberately--state secrets to a foreign spy. "We intend to tell the audience, through a concrete example, what the offences of espionage and leaking state secrets mean," one factory official said. In another drama, being shot at the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Complex in Sichuan Province, the villain is a workshop director responsible for the death of a worker, whom he forced to work in violation of safety rules. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Aug 86] /8309

HU YAOBANG INSCRIPTION--Shijiazhuang, July 19 (XINHUA)--Four huge hands thrusting into the sky from atop ladder-shaped concrete pillars--this is Tangshan's monument dedicated to an earthquake that devastated the city 10 years ago. A local architect said today the design symbolizes "a new Tangshan that has risen from ashes. The 7.8-magnitude quake struck July 28, 1976, killing 242,000 people and injuring 164,000 others. The 33-meter-high monument bears a stainless plate with the characters "Tangshan earthquake commemoration monument," which are in the hand writing of party leader Hu Yaobang. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 19 Jul 86] /8309

COLLABORATION ON FILM--Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--Shooting began this afternoon on a joint production between China, Italy and Britain of a full-length color feature film on China's last emperor. The film is based on the autobiography of Henry Puyi, published in English under the title of "From Emperor to Citizen." The part of the shooting work in China is scheduled to finish in November. There are also plans to present the story as a five-part TV series. Most of the leading parts are played by Chinese from Hong Kong and people of Chinese descent from the United States and Australia. They also include some leading Chinese actors such as Ying Ruocheng, Li Wei and Chen Chong. Li Wenda, collaborator in the writing of the autobiography and historical advisor to the film, said at the commencement ceremony this morning that Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci was chosen to direct the film because he agreed to be faithful to the book. The ex-emperor's two younger brothers, Pu Jie and Pu Ren, attended the ceremony, Pu Jie is also a historical adviser to the film. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 4 Aug 86] /8309

## SHANGHAI GRANTS MPC DEPUTIES INSPECTION RIGHTS

OW260114 Beijing XINHUA in English 2359 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Shanghai, July 26 (XINHUA)--All the deputies to the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress have been given a new power--conducting free inspections--from 1 August.

The local people's congress is the local organ of power, according to the constitution. The deputies are chosen through election, serving a term of four years.

In the past, the less than 1,000 deputies to the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress used to break into groups and conduct an inspection tour along certain beats arranged by the MPC standing committee.

The new power was given in a recent decision of the committee which was aimed at improving the effect of inspection.

A committee official told XINHUA that without prearrangement, the deputies can get true information on the implementation of laws and the work of government departments.

Each deputy will be issued an inspection card with which he or she may inquire individually or collectively about matters like education, prices, environmental protection, food hygiene, public transport and other matters related to the people's life.

The deputies can visit any units at any time, including the municipal government, courts and procuratorates, but they have been advised to carry out inspections mainly at units they are familiar with or units near their living or working places.

The municipal government has ordered all its offices to report the truth to the deputies who make inspections there, and give answers to their suggestions or criticisms in two months.

The same privilege was given to deputies in Beijing and other cities and provinces earlier this year.

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CSO: 4000/334

## SICHUAN PROPAGANDA CHIEF ON POLITICAL STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK202318 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] A theoretical discussion meeting on the topic "Enterprise Invigoration and Ideological and Political Work" was held in the Dongfang steam turbine plant from 29 to 31 July. Xu Chuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, the responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned attended the meeting.

Comrade Xu Chuan dwelt on how to do a good job in political structural reform. He said: Political structural reform should be a self-perfecting of China's socialist system. It means that, through carrying out reforms, we should gradually establish an efficient socialist political system with a high degree of democracy and a complete legal system. It does not mean overthrowing something and establishing something else. Generally speaking, our super-structure accords with the economic foundation. It is those parts and certain cardinal links in it that do not accord with the foundation that we must currently reform. Hence, political structural reform of this type should be carried out in a planned and measured way, like the economic structural reforms. In this way the socialist commodity economy can prosper and the continual development of the social productive forces can be promoted.

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CSO: 4005/935

## SICHUAN CONFERENCE ON POPULARIZING EDUCATION ENDS

HK071438 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The provincial conference on popularizing education concluded on 6 August. At the conclusion of the conference, Xu Chuan, Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director, and Vice Governor Pu Haiqing, spoke about the issues of reform of the political structure and of the calculation of the number of qualified personnel required.

Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the education leadership group, put forward several demands on the next stage of popularizing education. He said: It is necessary to further heighten understanding of the role and functions of education in the four modernizations, to correct education ideology, to act in accordance with the law of education, to prevent the assessment of success or failure of a school in education purely with the high or low proportion of its students entering schools of a higher grade, to persist in reform of school education, and to create a harmonious and easy environment for reform.

In dealing with the issues, including the speed of and funds for compulsory education and teachers, Comrade Feng Yuanwei said: Regarding the speed of compulsory education, we must proceed from realities, take such measures as are suited to local conditions, and vigorously and safely give guidance based on different categories. We must readjust and revise our plan for compulsory education on a scientific and reliable basis, carry out this plan in township, and not demand uniformity in everything. We must train junior middle school teachers through many channels and in many ways. We must take practical measures to absorb outstanding qualified personnel into middle and primary schools as teachers.

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CSO: 4005/935

## XIZANG SOCIETY OF TIBETAN STUDIES FOUNDED

HK090131 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Xizang Society of Tibetan Studies was founded in Lhasa on 7 August. On the basis of full discussions, the Xizang delegates attending the seminar on Tibetan studies now being held in Lhasa approved the charter for the society and elected its advisers and board members.

The program of the society is to preserve the motherland's unity, strengthen nationality solidarity, uphold the four basic principles, seriously implement the double hundred policy, display democracy in academic matters, and strive to develop and enrich Tibetan studies, so as to help to build a united, affluent and civilized new socialist Xizang.

The main tasks of the society are to unite and organize Tibetan studies workers in the region to actively carry out study work, provide information and consultative and demonstration services and rational proposals for building material and spiritual civilization in Xizang, popularize knowledge of Tibetan studies, step up lateral ties with fraternal bodies throughout China, and organize academic exchanges and cooperation with them. A comprehensive study and discussion on a single comprehensive topic should be held once a year. Academic exchanges should be held with friendly Tibetan studies organizations and scholars abroad.

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CSO: 4005/935

## YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PARTY SCHOOL WORK

HK081416 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] At the third provincial conference on party school work which concluded yesterday, Li Shuji, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that efforts should be made to build and perfect the party school education system proceeding from Yunnan's reality, to promote regularization of party schools, to train and cultivate party and government leading cadres and theoretical workers in a planned and systematic way, and to upgrade the theoretical, policy, and leadership level of leading cadres at all levels.

Li Shuji said that regularizing party school education means to cultivate and train party and government leading cadres at all levels, a reserve force of cadres, and key elements of theoretical workers; to study in a systematic way the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the party's principles and policies, and the theory and knowledge of socialist construction; to preserve in linking theory with practice; and to upgrade the leadership level of cadres at all levels.

He pointed out that to regularize party school education, we must proceed from Yunnan reality and build and perfect the province's party school education system. The party school of the provincial CPC Committee and party schools in all areas must work out plans and measures for cultivating and training in rotation party and government cadres at all levels during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Party schools at all levels must pay attention to training minority nationality cadres. CPC Committees and the relevant departments at all levels must be willing to send outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to party schools at all levels for training.

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CSO: 4005/935

## YUNNAN CONCLUDES REPORT MEETING ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

HK130133 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The 2-day provincial report meeting on the work of correcting party style concluded in Kunming on 9 August. The meeting was convened by the provincial discipline inspection commission. It was attended by some 200 people, including responsible comrades of some organs directly under the provincial CPC committee and leading party group, as well as responsible comrades of discipline inspection departments.

At the meeting, (Luo Yantong), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, conveyed the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission meeting at Guiyang. The provincial Bureau for Geology and Mining, the provincial Transport Department, the provincial Agricultural Bank, the Public Security Department, the provincial Construction Corporation and YUNNAN RIBAO reported their efforts in correcting party style.

Yin Jin, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, worked out the task of correcting party style in the second half of this year.

He pointed out: We should work well in five areas in the second half of this year: First, we should continue to do well in handling the major and key cases.

Second, we should resolutely correct the unhealthy tendencies among trades. Third, we should further sort out and consolidate various companies and centers. Fourth, we should do well in providing education on party spirit, and help the party members further strengthen their party spirit. Fifth, we should consolidate discipline, and improve the party organ style.

Li Shuji, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee, attended the meeting and spoke. After affirming the province's achievements in correcting party style, he emphatically discussed three issues:

First, in order to consolidate and develop the good tendency of handling party style by the whole party, we must further heighten the leading cadres' understanding about this.

Second, we should correctly understand and handle well the relations between rectification of party style and reforms.

Third, we should resolutely rectify the unhealthy tendencies among trades.

In his speech, Comrade Li Shuji hoped the party committees and leading cadres at various levels would further heighten their understanding about this, would seek a common understanding, and would take action to consolidate and develop the province's good tendency of handling party style by the whole party. They should gradually lead an in-depth development in the work so as to make greater contributions for correcting party style and promoting reforms.

(Luo Jiguang), deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, attended the meeting.

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## LI LING'S REPORT ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

Guizhou RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 86 p 2

[Article: "Li Ling [2621 3781] Gave the Work Report of Guizhou Provincial People's Procuratorate and stressed Paying Close Attention to the Implementing Well the Combating of Economic Crimes as the Main Task"]

[Text] In her work report given at the 3d plenum of the 4th session of the 6th People's Congress, Li Ling, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, pointed out that in the past year, the provincial procuratorial organs at all levels have upheld the four basic principles, adhering closely to the main task of socialist modernization, and continued to expand the struggle in vigorously combating serious criminal offenses and economic crimes. They have initiated full-scale procuratorial activities and made new contributions to the improvement of social order and stability and the guarantee of the smooth progress of economic reforms and construction.

She said that during 1985, in the struggle to fundamentally improve the social order, the provincial procuratorial organs at all levels have closely cooperated with the public security, courts and judicial departments and continued to follow the policy of handling the serious cases quickly according to the law, dealing a determined blow to those criminal elements who threatened the social order. In the struggle, the procuratorial organs at all levels have paid even closer attention to executing the policy and carrying out the law correctly, to improving the handling of cases, and to playing their legal supervisory role. In the supervision of investigation and sentencing, the procuratorial organs at all levels have strictly forestalled any mistakes or omissions and have basically completed the handling of cases within the legally prescribed time limits and dealt a blow to the criminal elements promptly and accurately.

Li Ling said that at the same time when they are relentlessly combating criminal activities, the provincial procuratorial organs have also paid close attention to combating economic crimes as the main task and initiated a struggle against such crimes in the province. In this struggle, the procuratorial organs have gained prominent results. Last year, there was an increase of 37.5 percent over the previous year in the number of various economic crimes handled by the procuratorial organs and an increase of

60.2 percent in the number of cases placed on file for investigation and prosecution. With 97 percent of the cases placed on file resolved, this represents an increase of 39.6 percent over the previous year: of the 294 major cases, 254 have been resolved.

She said that the simultaneous attack on serious criminal offenses and economic crimes have led to new developments in the other procuratorial tasks. In developing the work in enforcing law and discipline, the provincial procuratorial organs have overcome the fear of difficulties and further established the idea of daring to confront and to execute the law fairly. They have investigated and handled a number of relatively major cases which have bogged down for a long time, enlivening the work of enforcing law and discipline. As for the supervision of prisons, they strengthened the supervision of the reform-through-labor and teach-through-labor units; moreover, they have begun to take up the responsibility of handling the economic crimes in the "two labor" units. The work of correspondence and visit has also been further strengthened.

Li Ling said that in the development of procuratorial work, especially in combating criminal offenses and economic crimes, the procuratorial organs at all levels have adopted active measures, combining attack with prevention so as to provide against possible trouble. In developing the work of comprehensive treatment, they have paid close attention to three tasks. First, when in the handling of various cases they discover shortcomings in the management and system of units concerned, they provide timely procuratorial recommendations. Second, with the cooperation of the units and departments concerned, they have implemented measures to help and teach a portion of those people whom the procuratorial organs have exempted from prosecution. They have also visited and checked on most of them so that they could change for the better. Third, they have widely propagandized about the legal system.

She said that in order to meet the needs of the situation and guarantee the smooth development of the province's procuratorial work, the building of the procuratorial contingent itself has been strengthened.

Li Ling said that there are still some shortcomings in their work. Mainly, the development of the work against economic crimes is still uneven and the blow is not forceful enough; as far as those committing economic crime are concerned, there are still too many exemptions from prosecution, and the political and professional qualities of the procuratorial contingent still cannot meet the needs of the developing situation. They are determined to resolve these problems earnestly in future work.

Li Ling said that this year is the turning point in combating criminal offenses and stabilizing the social order. It is also the crucial time in laying the solid foundation for improving fundamentally the social order and in deflating the arrogance of those committing economic crimes. In the national conference of chief procurators last March, the Chief People's Procuratorate proposed that while the procuratorial organs at all levels continued their determined strike against serious criminal

offenses, they should also pay close attention to combating economic crimes as the main task, around which the various procuratorial tasks are to be fully developed. In order to do this, a provincial conference of procurators was held recently and the following four tasks have been clearly defined: (1) they will focus on combating economic crimes. (2) They are determined to deflate the arrogance of those committing economic crimes within a year's time. (3) Relying on the leadership of the party committee, they will do well in the total war. (4) They will combine the combat of economic crimes with the rectification of party style and the strengthening of the building of the legal system.

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CSO: 42205/816

## PROBLEMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Hou Jiangang [0186 1696 0474], Dang Xiaohong [8093 1420 4747] and Zhu Huilun [2612 2585 0243]: "The Dangerous 'Lost Group,' A Survey of the Problems of Secondary School Students"]

[Text] "Pa!" A secondary school student who had committed crimes in various places was handcuffed and sent to Chengdu's Youth Offenders Training Institute. At the same time, his three accomplices were also dismissed from school.

A teacher in charge of a class told us in frustration, "In my class, there are several 'lost students.' Take Zhang for example. Under his mother's (an individual household) influence, she only wants to make money, not study. The school and teachers have asked her to work many times but it is all in vain. Shortly after she left school, she became a changed person and when I saw her last time, I would not believe my eyes if she had not greeted me and called me teacher."

During the academic year of 1984-85, 49 of the 974 students in a certain secondary school in Chengdu have dropped out to become businessmen, workers and farmers or spent their time in the streets.

In the rural secondary school of a certain county in Chengdu, as many as 40 percent of the total student population are "lost students."

According to the survey of a certain city, from 1980 to 1984, there were as many as 250,000 students from the city's senior and junior high and primary schools who had drifted into society improperly. This is almost 80,000 more than the number of junior high graduates who had failed the senior high entrance examination and were waiting for jobs.

This is a frighteningly dangerous "lost group" which the whole society cannot treat lightly.

Comrades in the educational departments are worried about this "lost group." A primary school teacher put it succinctly, "In today and tomorrow's society when we are increasingly challenged by the new technological

revolution, those who do not have a knowledge of scientific education are the new handicapped people in the modernization process." At present, our modernization enterprise is paying a high price for the existing 235 million illiterates and semi-illiterates. In the future, are we going to pay an even higher price for this "lost group"--the modern illiterates and new handicapped people?

Comrades in the public security departments have misgivings about this "lost group." Many of these students who should be in school have, because of the lack of supervision, acquired bad habits after drifting into society, becoming a factor in social instability. Some have even broken the law. According to surveys of the Youth Offenders Training Institute and work-study schools, more than 95 percent of these offenders are "lost students" in a state of "three non-supervision" (school, family and society).

Many reasons account for the large increase in the number of "lost students."

One of the reasons is the short-sightedness of the parents. With the economic reforms, the opportunity for and the forms of employment have sharply increased. Some parents, concerned only with immediate gains, are anxious to have their children quit school and seek employment. They say, "Why should they study any more if they are not able to go to the university? The earlier they make money the sooner will they become rich!" In Secondary School No 14 in Chengdu, there were two brothers. One of them quitted school when he entered the third year in 1984 and the other followed suited in 1985 when he entered his first year of the school. They worked with their parents in a cigarette vending stall. When the teacher tried to persuade them not to quit school, the parents went so far as to say, "We have not studied a lot and are still making money! What you teachers earn is even less than our small change"!

The second reason is that teachers become weary and give up. In our survey, we have come across the idea of "giving up quietly." Responsible comrades in Sichuan's educational bureau explained that some teachers do not have the patience to deal with students who perform poorly; and as far as home visits are concerned, they have the appearance of filing complaints. As a result, many students feel terrible at home and as time goes by, their pride is hurt; they begin to play truant. The teachers have, right from the beginning, considered the inferior students to be "flies which ruin the pot of broth," and if the students did not attend school, it would actually be easier for them. When the parents see that the teachers do not visit them, they think that their children are doing well. In reality, this is a form of "giving up quietly." Based on a survey of several regular secondary schools in Chengdu, about 30 to 50 percent--or even 70 percent in some schools--of the students do not want to go to school. A student wrote to his school, saying, "I am most afraid of my teacher visiting my parents because when they do, I will be beaten. Then it would be better for me to "huanggi" (wander), or to "go to the greenhills" (stay out all night). I really do not want to go to school.

The third reason is social influence. In recent years, because of the reversal of income levels for those working with their intellect and those

with physical labor, the claims that "education is useless" and "it is a disadvantage to study" are becoming popular among some students and parents. Some lost students who have become individual households deliberately wear fashionable clothes and, with cigarettes in their mouths, rode around the schools in Yamaha motorcycles, tempting the students. There is also some undesirable foreign cultural influences which not long ago have caused the widespread distribution of unhealthy books and magazines as well as the showing of pornographic video tapes. They too, have affected the psychological health of some students.

Further, some units hiring people today do not follow the government's policy. Some enterprises, companies, collective units or individual households have not considered the future of our country and race. They are concerned only with getting a labor force and they accept students in and outside the schools. A 15 or 16 year old junior high student of a certain secondary school became the driver of a certain public transportation company overnight.

From the above, it is not difficult to see that the solution to the problem of "lost students" demands the "comprehensive management" of the whole society.

For the future development of our country and race, let us hurry up and save this dangerous "lost group"!

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CSO: 4005/816

## CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY ADDRESSES CADRES

HK311522 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 29 July Liu Yandong, secretary of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee and president of the All-China Youth Federation, delivered an important speech in the office of the Regional CYL Committee on how to carry out CYL and youth work in the region.

Comrade Liu Yandong said that in carrying out CYL and youth work in Xizang, three things must be adhered to. 1. We must carry out the work centered on building a united, prosperous, and civilized new Xizang. 2. We must carry it out in the light of Xizang's reality. 3. We must assign all tasks to grassroots units.

Comrade Liu Yandong said that the key to Xizang's prosperity and progress lies in developing the economy. CYL as the party's assistant must treat the party's central task as its own central task. Through its work, CYL must lead CYL members and youths of various nationalities in the region, to unite closely around the CPC Central Committee and to work hard and make contributions to Xizang's prosperity and development.

Liu Yandong stressed that talented people are needed in building the four modernization and invigorating Xizang. CYL must become a school for training talented people. CYL must take a long-term strategic view and train talented people for Xizang's future.

Comrade Liu Yandong said that Xizang has a bright and great future. Xizang youths undertake a great historical mission. It is hoped that CYL organizations and youths in Xizang will unite more closely and lead youths of various nationalities and circles to love Xizang, exploit Xizang, build Xizang, and dedicate themselves to Xizang.

Comrade Liu Yandong's speech greatly inspired more than 100 CYL cadres from regional departments and bureaus and members of the Lhasa City Youth Federation who were present. They said that they would carry out CYL work properly and lead CYL members and youths in the region to fight for Xizang's invigoration.

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## BEIJING MEETING ON BUILDING POLITICAL POWER OF TOWNS ENDS

SK070905 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] After a 3-day session, the Beijing municipal meeting on exchanging experience gained in building political power among the grassroots level units in rural areas concluded on the morning of 29 July. This was the first work conference since the start of the municipal program of separating political administration from commune management and building township governments.

The program of separating political administration from commune management and building township governments also includes the building of township financial departments and village committees. This represents another reform after generally enforcing the responsibility system with payment linked to output in rural areas. As of now the municipality has established 347 township governments that account for 98 percent of the total number of such governments and 4,414 village committees. A total 98 percent of townships throughout the municipality have established financial offices that have initially promoted the further development of the rural economy.

At the meeting, Feng Mingwei and Huang Chao, vice mayors of the municipality, delivered speeches in which they pointed out: Township governments must earnestly bring into play the role of the township People's Congress and into full play their function in the economy, enhance the program of building a spiritual civilization, and enhance the supervisory role of the township financial offices when conducting guidance over the township economic departments. Now only by strengthening leadership over the work of building political power among the grassroots level units can we further push forward the [word indistinct] conduct reforms.

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CSO: 4005/938

## BEIJING EXTENDS TIME LIMIT FOR SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS

SK070456 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] At a rally held on the morning of 29 July on leniently handling the cases of criminals who have surrendered themselves to the authorities, Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of the municipality, announced that in order to save the criminals who are still adopting a wait-and-see or hesitant attitude toward the call of the government to surrender, the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal People's Procuratorate, and the municipal Public Security Bureau have decided through discussions to extend the time limit for leniently handling criminal cases from 30 July to 20 August. It is hoped that all criminals will treasure the good opportunity and make up their mind to surrender themselves to the authorities as soon as possible.

On 20 June the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal People's Procuratorate, and the municipal Public Security Bureau issued a circular urging criminals who have committed murder, rape, plunder, gangsterism, assault, swindling, robbery, or arson to surrender themselves to the authorities within the 40 days and to frankly confess their crimes in order to gain lenient punishment. Influenced by the circular issued by the three organs, a large number of criminals throughout the municipality have surrendered themselves and frankly confessed their crimes to the public security organs or to their own public security departments over the past month. Of these criminals, some had committed crimes of murder, assault, arson, plunder, rape, swindling, or robbery. The sums of stolen money in some cases reached more than 10,000 yuan. Over the past few days the organs of political science and law at the district-county level have held meetings to leniently handle a large number of criminals who have surrendered themselves to the authorities and frankly confessed their crimes.

At yesterday's rally, the branches of the municipal People's Procuratorate and the municipal Intermediate People's Court announced their lenient disposition of the cases of seven criminals who had surrendered, frankly confessed their crimes to the authorities, and made contributions to cracking down on cases by excusing them from indictment or criminal sanctions.

At the rally Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of the municipality, delivered a speech in which he urged the leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels and of enterprises, establishments, and units to make the best use of the extended period to do a good job in conducting in-depth and careful education on ideology among the criminals by showing concern for them and adopting an attitude of rescuing and to mobilize them to surrender themselves to the authorities as soon as possible in order to attain lenient punishment. Meanwhile, he warned those who have stubbornly resisted the call, refused to confess their crimes, or continued to commit crimes to resolutely stop doing evil and to actively and frankly confess their crimes. Otherwise, these criminals should be aware of the ruthlessness of state law and that all criminals who have stubbornly resisted the government call will be sternly punished by the law.

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## BEIJING PARTY SECRETARY PRESENTS CAMP FLAG TO CAMPERS

SK140518 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the opening of a teachers' summer camp sponsored by the BEIJING RIBAO office was held in Changdao of Shandong Province on the evening of 28 July. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal Party Committee, presented a navy blue camp flag to the representative of the campers. Wang Lixing, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal Party Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, and responsible comrades of the BEIJING RIBAO office also attended the ceremony to extend regards to teachers. Leading comrades of Yantai City, Changdao County and the PLA units stationed in Changdao who rendered great support to this summer camp, were also invited to the camp opening ceremony.

Li Ximing told the teachers to take a good rest. He said: All teachers have been working attentively all the year round. You should relax yourselves during the summer camp period and go sightseeing to see the mountains and the sea and to view the development in various fields so as to see and to view the development in various fields so as to add new materials to your lectures when you go back to your own places.

The Changdao County amateur performing troupe gave colorful performances at the opening ceremony in order to provide more entertainment to the teachers.

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## NEI MONGGOL HOLDS ANTIFLOOD TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

SK130488 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] On the evening of 12 August, the regional people's government held a regional emergency telephone conference on antiflood and antidrought work. At the conference, Bu He, chairman of the regional government, drew up plans for the current antidisaster work, calling on the disaster areas and the relevant departments to organize and support antidisaster work and to grasp it well and consider it as one of their central tasks.

Comrade Bu He said: Since last year, our region has been hit by various kinds of natural disasters. During the January-June period of this year, most parts of our region experienced drought in succession and about 30 million mu of farmland had not been sown with spring crops in a timely manner. At present, drought still continues in the western pastoral areas, and more and more animals will die. Such successive drought is unprecedented in the history of Nei Monggol.

Jirem League, Chifeng City, and Xingan League in the eastern part of the region, and Hulun Buir League have suffered from serious flood and waterlogging. The disasters caused by drought, floods, and waterlogging have covered a large area, with serious waterlogging in the east and drought in the west, bringing disasters to the entire region.

After analyzing the disaster situation, Comrade Bu He pointed out: It is necessary to fully understand the seriousness of the disasters and to strengthen leadership over the antidisaster work. We should realize that the serious disasters will affect not only this year but also the next. Many localities will have to cure the wounds caused by disasters which will require a few years. At present and for the days to come, the disaster areas and the relevant departments should organize and support the antidisaster work and consider it as one of their central tasks. Other fields of work should make way for and support this central task. In areas suffering from serious disasters, leading comrades should divide the forces for the antidisaster work during the critical period and should direct and work on the frontline. Regardless of the flood or drought situation, the party committees and governments at all levels should keep abreast of the information and have a pretty clear idea of how the situation is developing. It is necessary to have immediate and long-term specific arrangements and plans and to realistically grasp the antidisaster work well.

Comrade Bu He stressed: We should foster the confidence of winning success in the antidisaster fight, and organize the masses to carry out production through self-reliance. During the antidisaster fight, the party and government should give necessary support and help, but the key is to help the masses organize production through their own efforts.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Bu He stressed: All trades and professions should actively support the disaster areas and provide good service to them. In addition, they should also have an overall consideration and make overall arrangements for the support work.

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## BRIEFS

SHANXI LEADER AT SPORTS MEETING--On 15 August, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Ligong and Standing Committee member Zhang Weiqing met representatives of advanced units and individuals attending the provincial sports meeting at Datong. Li Ligong said: Factories, villages, and schools in particular must do a good job in physical culture. We must pay attention to mobilizing the enthusiasm of amateur sports lovers and workers, and provide them with the necessary support and assistance. [Excerpts] [Tiayuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/938

## DOGMATIC APPLICATIONS OF MARXIST CONCLUSIONS OPPOSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Guang [1728 0342]: "There Should be Breakthroughs in Theory"]

[Text] At the meeting commemorating the 100th anniversary of "May Day," Comrade Hu Qili said, "We have to have the courage to break away from certain outdated and not entirely correct conclusions in Marxism... Only through this could we uphold and develop Marxism and move the socialist enterprise forward with vigor."

Marx has left us for 103 years and Lenin has also left us for 62 years. When Marx was alive, there were no airplanes; when Lenin was alive, there were no televisions. This shows that times have moved forward and they could not have possibly solved all the newly emerged problems. Although the basic principles they developed still guide our thoughts, yet how can the outdated viewpoints be appropriate to social practices which have developed to such a rich and varied extent! If there are no developments and breakthroughs in theories and if they do not solve new problems, then they will cause the reforms to vacillate and become stagnant. The basic objective of Marxism is to emancipate the labor force. If what Marx had concluded more than 100 years ago was not beneficial to the development of the labor force, then we should have the courage to break away and reject them. For example, in the past, Marx had suggested that socialism could not appear within one country, that the socialist system did not need commodity production or currencies, and that a socialist system could only have the system of public ownership and not commodity economy. Yet practice have proved all these to be unattainable. Moreover, at that time, Marx could not possibly have proposed the "household contract system in agriculture," or the ideas of "letting part of the people becoming rich first" and "appropriately developing the individual economy." In particular, he could never have proposed "one country, two systems."

If we treat Marxism as dogma and hold onto hundred-year-old conclusions, we will tie our own hands and will not dare to do this or that. Then, there will not be any development for the society or Marxism.

Marx have said, "I do not advocate that we should raise the banner of any dogmatism." Engles said, "We support the theory of continuous development

and we do not plan to force upon humankind any ultimate laws." Lenin said, "We should never treat Marxist theories as something which is sacred and unchangeable.. If a socialist is not willing to lag behind the reality of life, then he should move this science forward in all aspects."

In recent years, we have gained important results in criticizing the "gang of four" and in restoring the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. Yet, as far as new developments are concerned, we still lag behind practice. This requires us to put forth new creations and breakthroughs and have the courage to negate outdated theories while continuing to liberate our thoughts and uphold basic principles so that theories can truly become the mighty motive force to push the reforms forward. This also means that as far as scholarly issues are concerned, there should be democratic discussions and no off-limit areas should be set up. New theories may lead to differences but they should be tested by practice and what is wrong can be corrected. We should never criticize from the higher plane of principle and policy and use some big labels to suppress the people.

Marxism helps to develop the labor force so that people can have a happy life, and this is "enriching the country and the people." Whether the theory is correct depends on whether the labor force is developed or destroyed. If it sounds good but in practice causes the collapse of the economy, then what kind of Marxism is that? In conclusion, as far as ideology is concerned, we are still shackled today. If we value practice and have the courage to study new problems without using set models, then we will certainly be able to create a new situation, as when we restore the idea that practice is the only criterion in testing truth, and propel our current reforms forward.

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CSO: 4005/816

## GANSU RADIO ON CADRES RELATIONSHIP ISSUES

HK070359 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 86

["Chat for Everybody" by (Tao Dequan): "The Practice of Drawing Personnel Demarcation Lines is Very Bad"]

[Excerpts] There is an abnormal phenomenon in certain places and units: People often ask to whom a certain cadre belongs. This practice of drawing personnel demarcation lines does not help unity.

Our cadres are the people's servants. If you want to ask to whom do they belong, then they belong to the party. Leading cadres and ordinary cadres are all striving for a common goal.

Leading cadres cannot regard lower-level cadres as their own people. Neither can other comrades hold that someone belongs to someone just because the two have been working together for a long time and have had many contacts with each other. Certain people say that someone's man is being employed even when the person was promoted in a fair and proper way and indeed meets the required stipulations. When problems and mistakes occur in the work of some leader, certain people also put the blame on comrades who have worked under his leadership in the past.

This practice of drawing personnel demarcation lines can only constitute a factor for instability and disunity among comrades, increase mutual alienation and suspicion, and damage everyone's initiative for working in concert to promote the four modernizations.

In order to create an atmosphere of relaxation and concord, I suggest that the comrades lay less stress on drawing personnel demarcation lines in this fashion.

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CSO: 4005/935

## NINGXIA PARTY SCHOOL HOLDS GRADUATION CEREMONY

HK050909 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Report: "Regional Party School Holds Graduation Ceremony--Li Xuezhi and Hao Tingzao Attend and Deliver Speeches"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the regional party school held its 1986 summer commencement at the school auditorium. Regional Party Committee Secretary Li Xuezhi and Deputy Secretary Hao Tingzao attended the ceremony and extended congratulations to the graduate students, wishing them new achievements and contributions after they return to their work posts.

In the past 2 years, the regional party school took Marxism-Leninism as the main course, focused education on cultivating the students' party spirit, and combined theoretical study with party spirit cultivation, thus achieving good results in its teaching work. This year, 225 students of the training and theory classes have graduated from the school.

In his speech, Li Xuezhi briefly described the good situation in the region's economic structural reform and in the rectification of party style. He also expressed his ardent hopes on the graduate students. He said that Ningxia's economic situation is as good as the situation in the whole country and the economic structural reform in cities has achieved marked results, which are mainly reflected in these facts: major changes have occurred in the ownership forms and management forms and a variety of economic forms develop simultaneously with the economy under the whole people ownership system in a dominant position; lateral economic relations have been developing rapidly and economic association between enterprises, economic relations with other provinces and regions, and foreign economic relations have all developed to a large degree.

Li Xuezhi also talked about his feelings in studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech "on correctly handling the two types of inner-party contradictions." He said that this speech marks a major development of Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on consolidating the party and handling contradictions. Seriously studying and implementing the spirit of Comrade Yaobang's speech is of great immediate and far-reaching historical significance in further advancing the work of party rectification, maintaining unity in the party,

strengthening leading bodies at all levels, and ensuring the smooth development of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Cadres should correctly understand and handle the two types of inner-party contradiction from the viewpoint of dialectic materialism and connection with economic and political structural reform and the realities in opening up and enlivening the economy so as to consolidate unity in the party and in all leading bodies and to promote the healthy development of inner-party political life.

Li Xuezhi hoped that all graduate students of the party school and young and middle-aged cadres will firmly adhere to the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly, will contribute all their wisdom and resources to the motherland, to the people, and to the modernization cause, will realize their historical mission and promote reform in all fields, will work hard for the goal of "changing Ningxia's backward conditions," will obey the work assignments made by the party organizations without seeking personal gains and fame, will continue to make great efforts to study theory by linking theory with social practice so as to make new achievements, and will consolidate unity and correctly handle the two types of inner-party contradictions.

In his speech, Hao Tingzao said that practice in recent years show that the party's reform and opening policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The prominent question at present is how to correctly understand and handle the relationship between economic and political structural reform, correctly understand the new conditions in the transition period and solve new problems in the changes of various systems. All CPC and CYL members and cadres at various levels should be able to distinguish the right from the wrong, have an overall viewpoint, and unswervingly engage themselves in reform. They should also do propaganda work among the masses in order to create a new situation in reform. He hoped that the students will use their knowledge to do creative work and make new contributions to the all-round successes in reform.

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## SHAANXI'S BAI JINIAN ON HANDLING LETTERS, VISITS

HK311548 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The provincial conference on handling people's letters and visits which lasted 6 days concluded in Xian yesterday [29 July]. At the conclusion of the conference, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian spoke and Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Mou Lingsheng delivered a summing-up speech.

In his speech, Bai Jinian said: Some problems can be completed fairly, and reasonably solved in accordance with the party's policy but, due to the interference by certain leading cadres or by certain persons in charge of this work, it is delayed for several months, even for several years without anyone daring to handle it. This phenomenon is intolerable. He demanded that party and government organizations and leading cadres at all levels must seriously do a good job of handling people's letters and visits from now till the 13th Party Congress next year.

Bai Jinian demanded: The cadres of departments handling people's letters and visits must enhance their policy level and work efficiency, and are not allowed to regard the matters which should be done as big, old, and difficult problems. He said: The cadres who handle people's letters and visits must adhere to the principles and promptly handle the matters which should be done even if their leaders have not given written comments on these matters. They must refuse to do the matters which should not be done although written comments have been given by leaders, whoever they may be. They should by no means be indulgent.

In his summing-up speech, Mou Lingsheng pointed out: The key to doing a good job in handling people's letters and visits lies in the importance attached to it by leaders. We must all handle people's letters and visits, do more practical work, indulge in less idle talk, and lay stress on practical results. Departments for handling people's letters and visits at all levels must strengthen this work, not weaken it. They must ensure that all people's letters and visits and all cases are handled.

Mou Lingsheng demanded: Leading cadres at and above the township level throughout the province must each handle one or two people's letters and visits during a year. He also said: The Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government are prepared to set up a special telephone line for the Provincial CPC Committee secretary and governor so that the masses can report their situation to them.

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## SHAANXI RURAL IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS

HK060921 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] On 5 August in Xian the Provincial CPC Committee opened the rural ideological and political work conference. The main agenda of the conference is to discuss ways of improving and strengthening the rural ideological and political work during the new historical period, as well as ways of promoting the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas.

The morning session of the 5 August conference was presided over by Mou Lingsheng, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee. Zhou Yaguang, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the important speeches of the central leaders. (Li Jiaolin), Deputy Director of the Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department, conveyed the spirit of the national report meeting on building civilized villages and towns.

During the afternoon session, Mao Zhengxian, standing committee member and Propaganda Department Director of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a report on conducting in-depth education on the idea of reforms and the development of commodity economy, as well as really strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

In his report Comrade Mao Zhengxian expounded on the reasons for paying particular attention to the education on the idea of developing commodity economy, as well as ways of conducting the education on the idea of commodity economy.

He said: The major task at present in the party's rural work is to lead the masses to do well in modernization and to help them attain prosperity. The only correct path leading to this goal is to greatly develop the socialist commodity economy, to achieve a high degree of socialization and modernization, and to constantly improve the standards of the productive forces. Therefore, like many other tasks, the rural ideological and political work must conform to the requirements for developing the commodity economy.

He said: If we do not conduct an in-depth education on the idea of commodity economy, our cadres and people in the rural areas will be unable to quickly smash the trammels of traditional concepts, or to become the real masters who develop and control the commodity economy.

On ways of conducting the education on the idea of commodity economy, Comrade Mao Zhengxian mainly talked about four points.

First, we should propagate in an all-round way the basic knowledge and policies concerning commodity economy; help cadres and the people gradually establish the thinking concerning commodity economy; and master the inherent rules of commodity economy.

Second, we should educate cadres and the people in rural areas on breaking away from the traditional thinking of small peasant economy, and going all out to develop commodity economy.

Third, we should lead cadres and the people of the rural areas to uphold the correct political direction, so as to give full play to socialist spiritual civilization's role of ensuring and promoting commodity economy.

Fourth, in the course of conducting education on the idea of reforms and developing commodity economy, we should attach great importance to the ideological work among party members, particularly party-member cadres.

In his speech Mao Zhengxian also conveyed the important policies and decisions recently adopted by the Provincial CPC Committee on strengthening the rural ideological and political work.

Also present at the conference was Bai Wenhua, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission.

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## BRIEFS

STRUGGLE AGAINST THEFT--The provincial CPC Committee and government held their second telephone conference on the struggle against theft on 4 August. Li Sengui, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee's political and legal commission, reported on the progress made in their struggle. Between 4 July, when the first telephone conference to mobilize the struggle against theft was held and the end of the month, the masses in the province provided 4,990 clues on criminal violations of law. Over 3,000 cases were cracked, and over 180 criminal gangs were smashed. Over 600 criminals turned themselves in. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Zhou Yaguang said at the meeting that in the next stage it is necessary to continue to get a good grasp of propaganda and education, extensively mobilize the masses, launch a political offensive with great fanfare, and urge criminals of all categories to turn themselves in. We must also get a good grasp of detection work.  
[Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Aug 86 HK] /9738

XIAN PILOT PROJECT--According to XIAN WANBAO, at a meeting of China's pilot project cities on reform and the legal system, Xian was listed as one of dual pilot projects cities in economic structural reform and the building of the legal system. As the country's pilot project city in legislation, Xian will experimentally formulate some laws and rules which have not yet been formulated in the country but are urgently needed in localities, thus furnishing the country with references for legislation. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Aug 86 HK] /9738

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MILITARY PAPER ON CADRE DISSATISFACTION

Taipei INSIDE CHINA MAINLAND in English Aug 86 pp 23-24

[Reprinted from THE PEOPLE'S FRONT LINE [RENMIN QIANXIAN BAO], March 22, 1986]

#### [Text] *Why Talented People Are Unsettled*

#### Mass Dissatisfaction

After the beginning of the year of the tiger, work had hardly started in one of the new work teams of the "Great Achievement League" in the Peking military area, when 17 cadres handed in their resignation or made verbal requests for transfer. What astonished the head of the League, Hsiao Kuo-Pin [Xiao Guobin] and the political commissar Pai Shuang-Fa [Bai Shuangfa] most is that those who wanted to leave were young, talented people.

The head of the League and the political commissar, after reading *Attitudes Prevalent Among Cadres*, realized just how serious the problem was and decided to set about the task of "stabilizing" the ideology of the mainstays of grassroots construction, and to start by setting the cadre ranks straight.

After the work of rectifying the ideology of cadres throughout the League had been going on for a week, the League's Party Committee tried three different approaches:

#### Useless Methods

First, they tried education. The League's Party Committee believed that talented people could only ask to leave because they had selfish personal

motives or just wished to be awkward, and because they had easier career opportunities in local postings. It therefore decided to give instruction in "complying with collective interests." However, within two days, some cadres started complaining that instructors could not tell black from white and were trying to intimidate people by accusing them of "failing to comply with collective interests", "refusing to settle down to work," and "having a weak revolutionary spirit." The complaining cadres, however, were not to be had so easily.

The second approach was to punish the cadres who were "bellyaching to leave." Apparently as a deterrent to others, two platoon leaders were punished, one by dismissal and the other by demotion. But who would have guessed that the deterrent did not work, and those requesting to leave continued to do so.

The third approach was to shut people up by promotion. Some cadres would not give into punishment or persuasion, which made the League's Party Committee consider whether they were being put to good use. It therefore suggested that two men who had been "stuck" as platoon leaders for four or five years should be promoted a little quicker than normal to the rank of company commander, and that two others in relatively low positions should be made the head and political assistant of the logistics department. When

it came to voicing views on the matter, many comrades shook their heads saying: "If you think that those that want out really want cushy officials' jobs, you're wrong."

At this point, the League's Party Committee was at a loss as to what action to take.

### Chorus of Complaints

After further deliberation, the Party Committee came to the conclusion that the only way to tackle the problem was to get to the crux of cadres' dissatisfaction, and sent men down to the companies for heart-to-heart talks. This was not successful either, since many of the comrades failed to speak frankly.

On the 15th day of the first lunar month, six members of the League's Standing Committee braved the bitter cold and wind of the early morning to go to plead with cadres. Those who wanted to leave finally gave in.

Ma Hsue-Ming [Ma Xueming] said to the leader of the League: "Young people in the League always want to do something that will earn them a good name. But every time it comes to dishing out tasks, the "old" ones are given the best ones first. There is talent, but nothing to put it to. With things like this, we feel that it's better to get a posting so we can go out and do something useful."

Ma Ai-Min [Ma Aimin] told the political commissar: "The Party Committee always says that it values talent, but when artillery are to be posted, there is no discussion between the League and the vocational department. Training plans are not discussed with the vocational department either. If things are organized like this, we have no way of working - nor any desire to."

Kuo Pao-Kan [Guo Baogan] told the vice-leader of the League: "What really gets my goat is that some leaders would rather employ a second-rate servile man than someone with a bit more about him and a tongue in his head. No able person wants to work with that sort of superior!"

Li Shu-Hsiang [Li Shuxiang] said to the Director of the Political Office:

"I'm grateful to the army for helping me develop the little talent and ability I have. But my wife has been sick for a long time, and cannot continue production on the 13 mu of land we are responsible for. This sort of preoccupation would keep anyone's mind from his job."

### They're Only Human

In the last days of February, the League's Party Committee took stock of its experience in this matter, and discerned a number of facts about cadres' thinking:

Able men are under considerable social pressure to make achievements, and naturally want local postings where they can really pull their weight. Therefore it is essential to train cadres in how to devote themselves to national defense.

Capable men are ambitious and strong willed. Their superiors must create the right conditions to accommodate such people. There should be "high slots for high flyers." If there are not, good talent will be wasted.

Able men have a thirst for knowledge. All many of them seek is a good environment in which to learn, not an empty official's job. Leaders should see to it that talents have chance to develop. This means that they should not be pushed where pushing is to no avail. A hen cannot be forced to lay eggs.

Able men have many original ideas. Leaders should listen to their opinions, and give them a certain degree of autonomy of action. "Laying down the law" will only destroy their zeal.

Capable people are not perfect people. Many comrades have a lot of rough edges that require gentle rubbing down. Leader should make use of their strong points. If men are criticized for their weak points while their strong points are not put to good use, they will become disgruntled.

Finally, capable people are people. They have feelings and desires, and suffer dissatisfaction like anyone else. If they are to be settled, they should be given help in solving their practical problems.

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### PLA NEWSPAPER ON CORRUPTION IN ARMY

Taipei INSIDE CHINA MAINLAND in English Aug 86 pp 24-25

**[Text] Squad Leaders Take "Hardship Money" From New Recruits**

#### **The Corruption of Army Life**

(*Liberation Army Journal* [Jiefangjun Bao], February 22, 1986.) On January 21, a hubbub of complaints arose when ten new recruits sent to our unit from the 3rd and 4th Recruit Companies of Unit 54038 were to pay the Mess Master for their food and supplies. Their new squad leaders took their ten days' food and grain tickets left over from their training period to give to their new units, but took the opportunity to deduct "hardship money." In some cases only RMBY1.00 or 2.00 was taken, while in some cases, servicemen lost as much as RMBY4.00 to 5.00. In some cases, grain tickets were also taken. The result was that recruits had to make up the deductions out of their own pockets.

Chu Fang-Po [Zhu Fangbo] of the Engineering Company, Unit 54066

#### **Fleecing New Servicemen**

(*Liberation Army Journal* [Jiefangjun Bao], February 22, 1986.) The leaders of some recruit companies are not giving new servicemen the help and encouragement they need, but are beating and shouting at them instead. In some cases, they impose "economic sanctions." Some company leaders have their own policies and rules: for example, a fine of RMBY0.2 for mar-

ching out of step, RMBY0.5 for untidiness, RMBY0.2 for not mopping the floor clean, etc.

Some company leaders will even fleece servicemen when payday comes by deducting part of their pay, so that they have money to buy things when they take recruits out on Sundays. Even more unscrupulous ones will take money sent to servicemen by their families. We hope that the relevant units will take measures to eliminate encroachment on servicemen's economic interests.

Chu Ke-yu [Zhu Geyu], Second Artillery

#### **A New Serviceman In Unit 38396 Says: I Found It Tough**

(*Liberation Army Journal* [Jiefangjun Bao], March 15, 1986.) I entered the forces in January this year. As our training drew to an end, the company copy clerk said to me several times: "You will not get a good posting as a technician unless you give your leaders presents. In future, you will also have to give presents to get leave of absence, enter the Party, or become a professional serviceman." I am a new serviceman and have no money, but I was forced to consider what the copy clerk said. So, I sent home for RMBY30, and with the money bought canned meat and fruit, as well as sweets and apples for the copy clerk to pass on to a leader in the military department. Who would have thought that the copy clerk said that my offering was too meager, and that a ser-

viceman from Hunan who wanted to become a professional serviceman had given his leader 10 catties of beef.

After hearing this, I did not know what to do. I had no money myself, and my family's income is limited. How could I possibly give enough? But I knew that if I did not give, my future would be affected, if not irrevocably damaged. My predicament caused me much worry, and to this day I still do not know what I should do.

#### Don't Let Them Be Buyers

(*Liberation Army Journal* [Jiefangjun Bao], May 10, 1986.) There are often servicemen in my unit who are given leave to go home in order to buy hard-to-come-by local produce. They are always afraid that they will not get hold of the right goods, and that if they do, they will not stand transportation. There is always fear of "failure to carry out the mission." I was told about this state of affairs by a Shanghai soldier who had asked for leave to visit his sick mother in Shanghai. Before leaving, a company cadre told him to buy a Phoenix bicycle and that he would be reimbursed on his return. When he went home, not only had he to care for his sick mother, but had to run around scraping money together to buy the bicycle. Some people from Shantung [Shandong] and Hupeh [Hubei] are always asked by their cadres to buy local produce such as jujubes and pine flower eggs when they go home on leave. Not long ago, I came across a fellow soldier from Fukien [Fujian] who had been given the "mission" of buying a two-tape radio-cassette when he went home on leave.

Li Wei, Nanking [Nanjing] Military Region

#### Why Do Servicemen Have to Get Money From Home?

(*Liberation Army Journal* [Jiefangjun Bao] March 15, 1986.)

Recently, while visiting the ranks, I have often heard servicemen say that they do not have enough money.

According to a survey by journalists, three camps received 184 postal orders and 115 parcels over the period from January 1 to February 26. Most of these came from soldiers. An opinion poll conducted at one camp shows that there are nine men who save money, 26 who owe money, and 65 who have sent home for money since they entered the forces.

Why do people not have enough money? Interviews with soldiers and cadres produced the following answers. First, mess food is poor, and soldiers receive no good food after training, so are forced go out to local shops to buy food, and have their own "cook-ups" on Sundays. Of the 105 soldiers questioned, 53% said that the food was "poor" or "very poor". The second reason is that soldiers are not given sufficient instruction in the glorious tradition of bitter struggle. At the same camp, journalists conducted a survey amongst the shops and sales outlets at and around one camp, which showed that soldiers regularly buy alcohol, canned food, and top quality cigarettes and drinks. The head of the sales outlet in the camp said that it was not quite normal for soldiers to buy foreign cigarettes at RMB¥3.00 or more a pack, and canned beverages at over RMB¥1.00 each. Another survey shows that 90% of servicemen spend most of their monthly allowance on cigarettes and food. The third reason why soldiers do not have enough money is that they have to buy increasing amounts of clothing themselves. Some soldiers buy all their own underwear. Many do not have decent shoes to wear, and some are ashamed to walk out of the camp because of it.

One soldier said to journalists: "If the mess food were good, and there were sufficient cultural activity, who would want to go spending money outside the camp?"

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REPORT OF PLA SHIP CRUISING BEIBU BAY

HK060253 NANNING GUANGXI Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Report by (Yhin Zhesheng); "Cruising in Beibu Bay"]

[Text] Naval ships splash up white waves in the blue sea of Beibu Bay. Like an indestructible iron wall, the naval ships in formation are defending the untroubled sea of Beibu Bay. Among the ships is the No 1 Squadron of a PLA Navy fleet stationed in the region which was commended by the PLA South Sea Fleet as the "heroic squadron in the sea."

In spite of hardships and difficulties and braving wind and rain, the sailors of the squadron have been cruising in Beibu Bay for a long time, protecting the safety and production of fishermen and workers at off-shore oil drilling platforms. They were thus highly praised by the masses.

One late spring night, the harbor was very tranquil. The off-duty No 1 Squadron suddenly received an urgent order from higher authorities to check several suspicious ships around an oil drilling platform. The whistle broke the silence of the tranquil harbor. The sailors immediately got up and swiftly headed for their positions. The naval ships of the squadron sailed to the vast sea in spite of wind and storm. Suddenly bright rice-size objects appeared on the radar screen. Xiao Mao, leader of the radar squad, immediately reported in a loud voice: the target is 40 degrees off the starboard bow, 16 miles away. When the deputy commander of the ship, who was in the control room, knew the direction and position of the target, he checked the map and told the commander of the squadron: the target is around the oil drilling platform. The commander of the ship gave an order to closely follow the target and advance forward quickly. In the radar room, the temperature was more than 40 degree C. Undeterred by the high, suffocating temperature, squad leader Ma closely followed the target on the screen. Suddenly, the radar was out of order. With his perfect military skills, he immediately checked the radar and fixed it in only 10 minutes. The radar continued its operation. Due to his long work on the screen, squad leader Ma felt dazed. But he insisted on observing every spot on the screen with his tired eyes and closely traced the target in a complicated sea area providing a correct position for the navy ship to search for the target.

Venus disappeared in the sky and the morning sun shone above the blue sea. After one night of searching, the suspicious ships were finally identified.

The ship began its homebound voyage. When they saw the workers on the oil drilling platform waving hands to bid farewell to those who had fought the sea for the whole evening, they were very delighted.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI HOLDS MEETING ON EXPERIENCE IN MILITIA WORK

HK111358 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Quo Yixiang [6753 1377 4382] and Lin Peirong [2651 1014 2837]: "Shanxi Provincial Government and Military Region Convene a Meeting to Exchange Experience in the Reform of Militia and Reserve Service Work"]

[Text] The provincial meeting to exchange experience in the reform of militia and reserve service work ended on 26 July. At the meeting, 13 progressive pioneering units related their experiences and their speeches evoked a wide response. The meeting reviewed the guidelines of the 1985 Central Document No 22 and worked out a three year plan for militia and reserve service work under the new situation. Thus, the building of the militia of our province will enter a new stage of development.

The five day long meeting was co-sponsored by the Provincial People's Government and Military Region. The reform of our province's militia and reserve service started in the second half of last year. Under the leadership and support of the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, last November the provincial military region set up a leadership group for the reform of militia and reserve service work and transferred 1,052 military and local cadres to work in 25 experimental units. During nine months of work in these units, they explored some approaches for the reform of militia and reserve duty work. The meeting held the consensus view that to reform and improve our province's militia and reserve work, from now on and in the coming three years, it is necessary to take the following six aspects as the point of departure: 1) In line with the principle of "troops are valued for their quality, not their number," it is necessary to strengthen militia organizations so as to lay a good foundation for prompt mobilization at wartime. 2) In the spirit of taking the overall situation into account and lightening the masses' load, it is necessary to harden the integrated military, political, and civil defense training. 3) To strengthen the building of a reserve force, it is necessary to build reserve divisions and regiments into a force which is able to fight at the first call. 4) Adhering to the principle of doing things in accordance with local resources and suiting measures to local conditions, it is necessary to build well training bases of the militia and give full play to the economic returns and social benefits of these bases. 5) It is necessary to tighten control over weapons of the militia and make every effort to avoid accidents. 6) It is necessary to devote major efforts to the building of two civilizations, to conscientiously

reform the political education of the militia, and to organize the militia to take an active part in the work of building our province into a base of coal, heavy industry, and the chemical industry.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JINAN MILITARY REGION LEADERS--A war history amateur performing troupe of the Jinan Military Region returned to the province with praises after ending its performance in Beijing. On 9 August, the troupe gave a performance at the Bayi Auditorium and was warmly welcomed by 2,000 commanders and fighters. Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Li Jiulong, Song Qingwei, and Xu Chunyang, watched the performance. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Aug 86 SK] /12913

LIAONING LEADERS CELEBRATE ARMY DAY--On the evening of 31 July, nearly 10,000 representatives of families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, disabled, demobilized, and retired armymen, and those transferred to civilian jobs from all fronts, people of various circles, and PLA commanders and fighters happily gathered to warmly celebrate the 59th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present at the soirees were Liu Jingsong, commander; Lui Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region; Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial Party Committee; Dai Suli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Changchun, provincial acting governor; and Li Zemin, secretary of the Shenyang City Party Committee. Comrade Huang Oudong was also present at a soiree. Others attending were leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region, its headquarters, and political and logistic departments, and its air force; leading comrades of the provincial military district; and leading comrades of the provincial and the Shenyang City Party Committees, advisory commissions, People's Congresses, governments and CPPCC Committees, including Zhu Dunfa, Song Keda, Zou Yan, Cheng Zemin, Li Wenqing, Cai Gongjie, Cao Shuangming, Wang Youhan, Sun Qi, Liu Dongfan, Shang Wen, Bai Lichen, Gao Zi, Wang Julu, Zhu Jiazen, Luo Dingfeng, Wang Guangzhong, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Zuo Kun, Peng Xiangsong, Wen Shizhen, Zhao Qi, Yu Jingqing, Liu Qingkui, and Deng Zhongru. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /12913

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS ARMY DAY RECEPTION--On the morning of 30 July, the provincial military district held a film reception to mark the 1 August Army Day. More than 60 veteran soldiers of the Red Army and the anti-Japanese joint army, including Zhang Ruilin, Li Min, (Huang Jing), Li Dongguang, and (Gao Yilin), attended the reception. Comrade Shao Zhao, commander of the provincial military district, spoke at the reception. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 30 Jul 86 SK] /12913

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION LEADERS--On the morning of 27 July, the Shenyang Military Region held a singing contest to mark the 59th anniversary of the

founding of the PLA. Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military region, respectively presented awards to the winners of the contest. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Jul 86 SK] /12913

SHANGHAI PLA LITERARY SOIREE--The Shanghai Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a literary-art soiree yesterday evening to celebrate the 59th anniversary of PLA Army Day. Before the soiree, four chairmen of the federation met with the leading cadres of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, the No 2 Military Medical College, the Air Force Political School, the People's Armed Police Force, and Unit 89960. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 31 Jul 86 0W] /12913

HEAVY-DUTY TRANSPORT VEHICLE--A heavy-duty tractor trailer to be used in national defense construction was developed and produced by the Hanyang Special Vehicle Plant and certified on 18 June. It will fill a gap in the special transportation needs of China's national defense. This factory is located on the site of the Hanyang Ordnance Factory which was famous in recent history. In March 1980 during the difficult times in national economic readjustment, the factory received the task of developing this type of vehicle. In the past more than 6 years they made use of advanced modular design methods and went through three stages in producing six prototypes. These prototypes accumulated 170,000 kilometers during testing in all types of climate, temperature, and road conditions. They completed all 72 test criteria and passed a severe, overall technical evaluation. Experts attending the certification pointed out: This vehicle has excellent capabilities and an advanced design. Its main parts are reliable and in accordance with the stipulated technical standards. Production specifications are set and it can now be entered into serial production. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO JIXIE BAO in Chinese 10 Jul 86 p 1]

NUCLEAR TEST ZONE OVERFLIGHTS--Group leader Xu Zhongwei [6079 1813 0251] of a certain Air Force fighter regiment stationed in Anhui flew in and out of a nuclear weapons test site in the northwest seven times, braving dangers to carry out his flight mission and making an important contribution to the success testing of China's new guided missile. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 86 p 1]

PLA HOSPITALS HELP LOCALES--Ten medical detachments active in the Anhui revolutionary areas of Jinzhai, Yuexi, and Huoshan, since the end of March this year when they went to ten areas in these three counties, have crossed mountains and visited villages and households to actively treat the people. These ten detachments were formed and dispatched by Hospitals 301, 304, and 309 of the PLA General Logistics Department; the 2d Military Medical College; the General Hospital of the Nanjing MR; Hospitals 81, 82, 86, and 97; and Anhui Military District Hospital 105. [Excerpt] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 86 p 1]

NANJING AIR FORCE TRAINING--In order to improve the efficiency of aircraft maintenance, on 25-27 June the Nanjing MR Air Force held a training competition for aviation corps maintenance personnel in a certain Air Force division stationed in Jiangxi. This competition was the largest held by the Nanjing MR since 1979 and was attended by 12 representative units. Unit 86181 was one of the units which received a collective first place. [Excerpts] [Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 July 86 p 2]

PLA ESTABLISHES S&T AWARD--Beijing, 13 August (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army has decided to establish an annual award for the first time to promote scientific and technological progress. The four-class award, jointly provided by the army's General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department and General Logistics Department, will be given starting from the latter half of this year. The award, aimed at promoting scientific and technological research and army modernization, will be granted to encourage new research achievements, including new projects and papers, and efforts to spread, transfer and apply these achievements. The first class of the award is worth 4,000 yuan, the second 2,000 yuan, the third 800 yuan and the fourth 300 yuan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0549 GMT 13 Aug 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/335

U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION ON TAIWAN CONDEMNED

U.S. 'Created' Taiwan Issue

OW151328 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Not long ago the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee passed an extremely brutal anti-China resolution. U.S. imperialism has the audacity to accuse China of not going so far as to give assurances that it will not use force to reunify Taiwan. The U.S. imperialists have arrogantly called on China to solve this issue only through peaceful means, but not by military force.

We must resolutely oppose this resolution which is barbaric in form and is hegemonic in content. First, we have to sternly point out that the U.S. imperialists have no right to instruct us on how we should resolve the issue of Taiwan's return to the motherland. This is absolutely an issue of our internal affairs; we should not allow the U.S. imperialists to interfere with our internal affairs.

We should be further reminded that it was the U.S. imperialists that separated Taiwan from its motherland through force and artificially created the Taiwan issue. The historical facts have told us it was the U.S. imperialists that shipped the remnants of the KMT troops from Mainland China to Taiwan with their warships and cargo ships at the end of 1949, and then immediately reorganized and reequipped these remnants. Meanwhile, they sent the Seventh Fleet to blockade the Taiwan Strait in order to prevent our army from crossing the ocean to liberate Taiwan. Only with help from the U.S. imperialists was the KMT able to gain a foothold on the island, to preserve its own dynasty, and to oppose the unification of the motherland.

Now, under the new circumstances, while vigorously promoting the "two Chinas" policy, the U.S. imperialists are playing with intrigues and conspiracy on the Taiwan issue. On the one hand, they urge us to reunite Taiwan through peaceful means in order to avoid bloodshed; on the other hand, they continue to supply the most advanced lethal weapons to the KMT troops, thereby creating great obstacles to solving the Taiwan issue through peaceful means.

Our stand on Taiwan's return to the motherland is very clear. Comrade Hu Yaobang stated not long ago that China, at this moment, is not going to liberate Taiwan by force. However, China will be forced to change its

position over this issue if China's long-term efforts to reunite Taiwan through peaceful means yield no results. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also pointed out: Our patience is limited. If the KMT rejects the peaceful reunification of the motherland, then we can only liberate Taiwan by force.

However, with vast U.S. military aid, and instigated by the U.S., KMT chieftans have flatly turned down all proposals for negotiations on Taiwan's peaceful return to the motherland by the Chinese leaders. In fact, the U.S. imperialists have single-handedly created the stalemate for the solution to the Taiwan issue through peaceful means. It has been a long-term strategy of the U.S. imperialists to make Taiwan their unsinkable aircraft carrier by constantly dividing China and by preserving the KMT regime.

We must relentlessly combat the conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists to oppose and undermine China's holy cause of Taiwan's return to the motherland. Taiwan must return to the motherland. This is a strong aspiration of thousands of millions of Chinese people, and this is the demand of the times.

#### Arms Sales Criticized

0W180643 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] In the 17 August 1982 Sino-U.S. joint communique, the U.S. authorities pledged to gradually reduce their supply of arms to Taiwan in order to bring the supply to an end.

However, facts show that this is a sheer lie. As a matter of fact, U.S. imperialism has increased instead of decreased its supply of arms to the Kuomintang in the past four years. Indications show that U.S. imperialism has no intention of reducing its supply of arms to Taiwan; much less is it willing to completely stop the arms supply.

Why has such an unbearable situation occurred? Here, one should not forget that as preparatory talks were held for drafting the Sino-U.S. joint communique, some leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Army firmly said: The U.S. Government should undertake specific obligations. When will it completely stop its supply of arms to Taiwan? What is the actual annual reduction in the arms supply?

Then, leaders of our Army stressed: The U.S. Government should promise that it will not provide the Kuomintang with sophisticated technology for modern weapons production in Taiwan because the transfer of such technology will constitute more important aid than the supply of arms.

However, some leaders wanted to develop such Sino-U.S. relations at any cost. Instead of having the U.S. authorities undertake specific obligations, they made concessions to them and agreed to a vague assurance that the United States would reduce its supply of arms to Taiwan. Thus, under cover of the joint communique, U.S. imperialism has continued to supply large quantities of arms to the Kuomintang and to interfere in our country's internal affairs.

Reagan and company often state that in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Government is still obliged to maintain the security of Taiwan and assure the freedom and independence of the Taiwan people. For this reason, the United States will continue to provide Taiwan with weapons necessary for keeping the fighting capability of the Kuomintang armed forces at a proper level.

Obviously, Kuomintang chieftains are deeply convinced that they will have American friendship and assistance for a long time to come, so they uncompromisingly rejected a proposal by leaders of our country to peacefully reunify Taiwan with the mainland. Thus, by providing a large amount of military aid for its old friends in Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has actually undermined the possibilities of peacefully settling the Taiwan issue.

In the final analysis, Reagan and company are attempting to divide China forever so as to keep the pro-U.S. Kuomintang regime in Taiwan and to continue their use of Taiwan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

Such anti-China acts by U.S. imperialism are absolutely intolerable. Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang sternly pointed out that since signing the 17 August joint communique, the United States has not reduced its sale of arms to Taiwan. He angrily said that in view of what the United States has been doing, the supply of arms to the Kuomintang will not be stopped for 30 to 40 years. In addition, the United States has also provided the Kuomintang with sophisticated technology for the production of modern military equipment and weapons. Comrade Hu Yaobang then stressed: [passage indistinct]

All the commanders and fighters of our army support this solemn statement by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

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CSO: 4005/924

U.S., KMT CONTINUE 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST PRC

OW070534 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A central leader made an important statement about the Taiwan issue not long ago. During a talk with reporters, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the United States has never reduced arms sales to Taiwan since the signing of the Sino-American Joint Communique on 17 August 1982. He said angrily that if this practice continues, arms sales to the KMT will be terminated by the United States after 34 years. Besides, the United States has assisted the KMT with complex technology for manufacturing sophisticated weapons and ordnance. Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed that China could not permanently tolerate unfriendly acts violating the Sino-American Joint Communique, and that it would be forced to adopt countermeasures. He said: China is not prepared to use force to liberate Taiwan. If, after a long period, our efforts for the peaceful return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland produce no results, we shall have to reexamine our stand on this issue.

During a recent talk with foreign guests, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated that the Chinese Government intends to solve the Taiwan issue with the formula of "one country, two systems," which has been used to solve the Hong Kong problem. He said that many international disputes can be solved either by peaceful means or by force. We prefer the former to the latter. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also stressed: We shall solve the Taiwan issue by negotiation. After Taiwan returns to the embrace of the motherland, we shall apply the principle of "one country, two systems," and guarantee that the present system in Taiwan does not change for 50 years. What more do they want?

He also served a serious warning to the KMT: Our patience is limited. If the KMT rejects the peaceful reunification of the motherland through peaceful means, we have no choice but to liberate Taiwan by force.

The KMT, however, encouraged by U.S. imperialism, has stubbornly rejected any negotiations on the peaceful return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. The KMT authorities have repeated their three preposterous principles: "We shall not hold negotiations with the CPC, we shall not conclude agreements with the CPC, we shall never accept 'one country, two systems.'" Moreover, KMT leaders have bragged that their armed forces are capable of

defending the Taiwan strait and repelling communist attacks on Taiwan from any direction. They have reminded the world of Taiwan's extremely important strategic position in the western part of the Asian-Pacific region, pointing out that Taiwan is an important point on the sea lanes of Japan and South Korea, and that it is extremely important for the communications of the United States in the Far East.

KMT leaders have also stated that the Republic of China should have strong modernized armed forces, not only to defend itself but also to contribute to the common cause of guarding against communist aggression in the Asian-Pacific region. This is the KMT leaders' reply to the statements by our leaders.

In the United States, a congressional delegate has once again made a preposterous statement on the Taiwan issue. Ignoring the latest statement by our leader, he truculently claimed that the U.S. Administration is obliged by the Congress-adopted "Taiwan Relations Act" to provide needed weapons to the KMT authorities in order to defend the freedom and security of the people in Taiwan.

What we have seen is that both the KMT reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists have turned a deaf ear to the statements by our leaders and have continued to engage in anti-China intrigues to harm the Chinese people.

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PRC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN TERMED DANGEROUS

0W122232 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] It has been eight years since China and Japan signed the Peace and Friendship Treaty. On 12 August 1978, both sides solemnly announced that a new era of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation had begun. At that time, someone guaranteed that the development of Sino-Japanese relations would be very favorable for our side, especially for the four modernizations. However, the facts in the past eight years have shown us that this is only a vain hope.

Our leaders made major concessions to the Japanese authorities. They gave up war reparations with a total value of \$120 billion which Japan should have paid our country to compensate to a certain extent for the damages caused by Japan's aggression against China for many years. In addition, in signing the treaty, they agreed to let the next generation solve the Diaoyu Island problem. In fact, it was a compromise of occupation of our country's Diaoyu Island by troops of Japan's new militarism and an evil attempt to include Diaoyu Island in the Japanese empire.

Japan's capitalist monopoly clique, in the name of effective economic cooperation, has tried every way to dominate China's economy. For instance, more than 70 percent of the major construction projects in our country depend on Japan's equipment and facilities. It is quite apparent that in the future our country's important and key construction projects must rely on Japan for parts. In addition, the Japanese monopoly clique has obtained special privileges for prospecting and mining minerals in our country and shipping the natural resources back to Japan.

The Japanese reactionary authorities and monopoly clique are trying every way to make our economy totally dependent on Japan in order to turn our country into a source for cheap raw materials and minerals and into a large market for Japanese commodities.

These facts have proven that it was very wrong to establish a so-called firm friendship and effective cooperation with Japan. In fact, it is both unwise and dangerous to make friends with the Japanese reactionary authorities and capitalists.

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

RESOLUTION ON PRC HUMAN RIGHTS--The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution on the so-called violation of human rights in China. The resolution says: China has nearly no freedom of speech, publication, gathering, movement, and belief. It also says: The family planning work being enforced in China is a gross violation of human rights. The slanderous anti-China resolution adopted by the U.S. Congress has once again refuted some people's argument that the United States is a friend of China. [Text] [Clandestine] Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 11 Aug 86 OW] /12913

TAIWAN MILITARY INDUSTRY--It is reported that the Taiwan Machinery Corporation recently started producing parts for the Sky Bow missiles and for troop-transporting armored vehicles, such as torsion rods, as well as other military items by using U.S. technology. Actively supported by the Kuomintang authorities and with secret aid from the United States, an increasing number of civilian enterprises on Taiwan are switching their work to the manufacture of military items. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 Aug 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/924

TAIWAN

TAIWAN REPRESENTATIVE IN U.S. MEETS LUGAR

OW130533 Taipei CNA in English 0324 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 12 Aug (CNA)--Senator Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is to pay his first visit to the Republic of China [ROC] next week to discuss trade and security issues, announced Senator Lugar's office Tuesday.

Lugar's visit, the first one by a U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman to the ROC in two decades, will be significant to the close relationship between the ROC and the U.S., because of his influence on U.S. foreign policy.

Lugar, 64, a Republican from Indiana who was first elected to the Senate in 1976, has strong influence with the Reagan Administration, particularly the White House and State Department. His trip in Taiwan would mark a step forward in the relations between the ROC and U.S. Congress.

Dr Fredrick Chien, representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in the U.S., has met with Lugar last Friday to exchange views on the current relations between the two countries and his forthcoming trip, which is scheduled for August 20 and 21.

During the 40-minute meeting, Lugar told Chien that he has a positive understanding of the political situation in the ROC, according to reliable sources.

Lugar and his wife, accompanied by his staff, will leave the U.S. on 16 August, traveling to Japan, the Philippines, the ROC, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. They will return on 1 September, said his office.

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TAIWAN

BEIJING ON EFFORTS FOR TAIWAN POLITICAL DIALOGUE

OW120921 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Station editor's commentary: "The Third Dialogue Between the KMT and Nonparty Political Personages"]

[Text] Certain headway has been made on the issue of holding a third dialogue between the Kuomintang [KMT] and nonparty political personages--a dialogue that had been indefinitely postponed. Representatives of both sides have repeatedly expressed willingness to hold a dialogue in order to improve mutual relations as quickly as possible. This is a gratifying change in Taiwan's political life.

KMT and nonparty political personages have had two previous dialogues, on 10 and 24 May respectively. In brief statements issued after the dialogues, both sides stated ambiguously that they had reached a common decision on certain issues. Although the tension due to their political confrontation eased after the two dialogues, both sides continued to criticize one another.

The two dialogues indicated that nonparty personages concurred with the KMT's ruling status, and that the KMT gave up its previous stand of declaring the Tangwai Chengiun Hui [Non-KMT Political Forum] an illegal organization and recognized the establishment of the Research Association for Public Policies and its branches.

Although the concessions made by both sides were conditional, they created the kind of atmosphere needed for improving the abnormal relations between the KMT and nonparty political forces, and this somewhat helped Taiwan's political and social stability. It was specifically in this sense that certain KMT officials welcomed the dialogue. The problem is that it is hard to foresee what sort of practical results can be accomplished through dialogues under Taiwan's present social conditions.

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TAIWAN JOURNAL CARRIES LETTERS URGING CONTACTS

OW121230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--Taiwan's ZHONGHUA MAGAZINE [0022 5478], which often publishes appeals from retired soldiers who originally came from the mainland, carries three letters from its readers in the August issue. They call on the Taiwan authorities to permit people on both sides of the strait to communicate by means of letters and visit their relatives on the other side. They criticize the Taiwan authorities' policy of "three no's" [no compromise, no contact, and no negotiation with the Beijing regime] as "going against humanity."

In their letters, retired old servicemen ask the Taiwan authorities' "decision makers" to visit parks when they have time. There they can see "those who sit alone in deep thought, talk to themselves, or chat in small groups on things on the past in their native places and their bitterness of being separated from their relatives." Their letters point out that if the authorities fail to solve the retired old soldiers' problems in visiting their relatives on the mainland and communicating by letter with their relatives on the mainland, the retired old soldiers will only "loudly express regret and hate at the time of their death."

Reader Wu Mingshi says in his letter: "The old people from the mainland left their homes when they were young; now they can only dream about their youth." "Going back to the home village in my dream yesterday, I could not recognize my childhood playmates because they were adults now. Most of us can only find our parents in the hills (tombs). When I woke up, I found that my pillowcase was all wet." "The decision makers of the ruling authorities are also human beings. Do they not have any sympathy for this kind of nostalgic feelings?"

The magazine's current issue also carries the full text of TaiBei municipal "assemblyman" Li Zhengjie's address at the 13 June meeting of the TaiBei municipal "assembly." Lin Zhengjie had brought his old father to Taiwan from the mainland in 1983. In his address, he said: Our family could have a reunion only after great efforts and hardships. Although many people on both sides of the strait can exchange letters through people of some foreign country or meet with their relatives in a foreign country, "the broad masses of medium and lower-level military, government, and educational personnel

have no relatives or friends abroad. They cannot get a single letter from their relatives for decades. They have been making appeals to various departments amid their sorrows." He believes that the "Taiwan authorities' policy of three no's destroys people's family relations and runs counter to humanity." He suggests that the authorities set up a special letter box to handle correspondence between relatives on both sides of the strait. He also suggests that the authorities allow compatriots on the mainland to visit their relatives in Taiwan or settle down in Taiwan if they can show proof of family relationship. However, Lin Zhengjie's suggestions were rejected by Taiwan's "Executive Yuan." In this connection, ZHONGHUA MAGAZINE carried a short commentary calling on the Taiwan authorities to "implement a policy of benevolence and humanitarian spirit, to promptly remove the decree which forbids compatriots who originally came from the mainland and Taiwan compatriots who are now on the mainland to visit their relatives, and to give limited and conditional permission for such visits."

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TAIWAN

RELATIVES MOURN YAO ZHAOMING'S DEATH IN TAIWAN

OW131321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1023 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Article by reporter Gu Ping]

[Text] Nanjing, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--Professor Yao Zhaoming's relatives on the mainland were shocked and grieved by her murder in Taiwan. They asked the Taiwan authorities to find the truth as soon as possible, and to severely punish the murderer or murderers. They also hope that they can go to Taiwan to attend the memorial service.

Yao Ping, Yao Zhaoming's sister and assistant director of the cultural research center of Nanjing University, and Yao Zhaode, Yao Zhaoming's brother and an engineer of the Yangzhou Diesel Engine Factory, told a XINHUA reporter in Nanjing: Yao Zhaoming was their eldest sister whom they had not seen for more than 30 years. They had always missed their eldest sister who had left home long ago. Their old mother, who is now close to 80, had longed to see her daughter in Taiwan. However, they were separated by the straits and knew little about how Yao Zhaoming was doing.

They said: Right now the people on both sides of the straits long for the reunification of the motherland, and everybody is looking forward to a family reunion. At a time when they are filled with hope, their eldest sister was ruthlessly murdered in Taiwan. This bad news really stunned them. They asked the Taiwan authorities to find the truth about the murder as quickly as possible and to severely punish the murderer or murderers. They expressed the hope that their brother-in-law, Pu Xiaohua, would overcome his grief and take care of himself. They also hoped that they would be able to go to Taiwan as soon as possible to attend the memorial service for their sister and to express their profound grief.

Yao Ping and Yao Zhaode have sent a telegram of condolence to their brother-in-law, Pu Xiaohua.

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TAIWAN

**KMT APPROVES NAME LIST FOR PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

OW201551 Taipei CNA in English 1457 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Taipei, 20 Aug (CNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the ruling Kuomintang [KMT] approved Wednesday the namelist of its members to run in the supplemental parliamentary elections scheduled to be held late this year.

According to the namelist, 61 KMT members will be allowed to run for seats in the National Assembly and 60 others will run for seats in the Legislative Yuan. During the yearend elections, 84 persons will be elected to the National Assembly as supplemental members and 73 others to the Legislative Yuan.

The namelist was decided by a task force composed of seven KMT Central Standing Committee members, including former President Yen Chia-kan, Vice President Li Teng-hui, presidential Secretary General Shen Chang-huan, Premier Yu Kuo-hua, Legislative Yuan President Nieh Wen-ya, Taiwan Governor Chiu Chuang-huan and Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung.

Before making the final decision, the task force had held six meetings to screen the namelists first submitted by KMT commissions in Taiwan Province and the national municipalities of Taipei and Kaohsiung. A total of 353 KMT members had registered with the commissions in making application to become KMT candidates for election to the National Assembly and 202 others for election to the Legislative Yuan.

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CSO: 4000/337

WEN WEI PO ON NEW IDEAS FOR REUNIFICATION

HK071035 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Aug 85 p 2

["Special article" by Chin Yao-ju [6855 7437 1172]: "Welcoming Chiang Ching-kuo's New Ideas on Reunification"]

[Text] In his opening speech to the 3d Plenary Session of the KMT Central Committee held on 29 March of this year, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo said: "There is only one China in the world. China must be unified, and unified under the Three People's Principles."

Two days after this statement, there came a response from Beijing. A spokesman openly agreed to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's "one China" statement, reaffirming its readiness to reunify China with the "one country, two systems" concept.

At that time I described the dialogue across the sea as "a sound for seeking friendships" on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and as an atmosphere in which "people with same ideals have affinity for one another and improve themselves through discussions with one another" by quoting two lines from "Lumbering" in the Book of Songs. They read: "The birds are caroling in hopes of seeking friendships."

Four months later, that is, on 29 July in his message of congratulations to "the 17th Meeting of Fellows of Academia Sinica," Mr Chiang Ching-kuo again dealt with the important matter of China's reunification. He said: "With the experience and achievements gained in the construction of the base of rejuvenation over the last 30 years or more, we have become more sanguine and hopeful of our objective of unifying China on the basis of democracy and freedom. In the days to come we will continue to march toward this objective and work hard for its realization. We also hope all meeting participants will contribute their intelligence and wisdom, discuss effective measures, and work hard to create the new destiny of the country."

These well-stated remarks have never been made by any KMT leaders over the last several decades. What we heard in those years was first "eliminate the communist bandits and unify China" and later "launch counterattacks on the mainland, overthrow the communist tyranny, and unify China." What we have heard recently is "unify China with the Three People's Principles." In other words, China will be unified by one "doctrine" that is, by peaceful means rather than by means of "eliminating the communist bandits" or "counterattacking the mainland."

The merit of Chiang Ching-kuo's recent statement lies in the fact that he proposed peacefully unifying China on the basis of "democracy and freedom," he no longer mentioned the use of one "doctrine," and he urged everybody to work hard to achieve this consistent objective.

To those who are always concerned about the history of amalgamation and division of the KMT and the Communist Party and about China's reunification cause, may we ask when the KMT leaders, including Mr Chiang Kai-shek, ever made such remarks over the last several decades and who says that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo is complacent and conservative? Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's statements since the beginning of this year on China's reunification have occasionally been somewhat novel.

In the later stage of the war of resistance against Japan, that is, after the Southern Anhui Incident in 1941, the CPC appealed for "unity and cooperation and carrying the war of resistance through to the end" and "building China through peace and democracy." The first part of the appeal has been achieved while the last part has not, for various historical reasons. It has been regretted up to this day. Recently Mr Chiang proposed unifying China on the basis of "democracy" plus "freedom." This represents an advance on what was put forth by the Communist Party in the past, a move closer to the "one country, two systems" concept advanced recently by the CPC.

The "one country, two systems" concept confirms that two systems, socialist and capitalist, are allowed to coexist simultaneously and to be implemented in one country. As everybody knows, over the last several decades, capitalism and socialism as well as the capitalist and socialist systems have been as incompatible as fire and water, each regarding the other as its sworn enemy, in China and the rest of the world. Recently the CPC stated that they are compatible with each other and can exist side by side, each competing with the other and learning from the other by exchanging views. Is this not a very high level of democracy and freedom in a very wide sense?

Only when China is unified using the "one country, two systems" concept can there be democracy of the highest level and freedom in the widest sense. If a country is governed by a doctrine or a political party, there can only be one doctrine to follow and democracy and freedom governed by such a political party, and there can hardly be two doctrines to follow and democracy and freedom of a higher level governed jointly by two parties. This truth is "so simple" that it is unnecessary to go into details.

Therefore, the best method or way to unify China on the basis of democracy and freedom is to practice the "one country, two systems" concept.

The theory of unifying China with the "one country, two systems" concept means the Communist Party's understanding, accommodation, and drawing near to the KMT while the theory of unifying China on the basis of democracy and freedom means the KMT's understanding, accommodation, and drawing near to the Communist Party. Mutual understanding and accommodation and each drawing near to the other is the new path and the new atmosphere forming between the KMT and the Communist Party and the new dawn of China's reunification. I will earnestly sing the praises of this new dawn.

Moreover, it happened that on 1 August, 2 days after Mr Chiang made the statement on "unifying China on the basis of democracy and freedom," RENMIN RIBAO, the official newspaper of the CPC, carried a long article entitled "Eliminating the Pernicious Feudal Influence Is an Important Task." Is elimination of pernicious feudal influence not aimed at thoroughly practicing democracy and freedom? It seems like "the caroling of birds" echoing from afar over a strip of sea. Of course, this is a coincidence. The long article was finished long before Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's statement on "unifying China on the basis of democracy and freedom." However, this statement of Mr Chiang's is a long and carefully considered excellent work rather than an improvisation. It can be seen that both sides have long shared the same feelings. Therefore, they can agree with each other without previous consultation.

Well, we hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will conscientiously and energetically practice the commitment of unifying China on the basis of democracy and freedom and that the CPC will conscientiously and energetically eliminate pernicious feudal influence and thoroughly practice democracy and freedom. With this as the common requirement, we hope both sides will make concerted efforts to unify China peacefully with the "one country, two systems" concept. There are bright prospects for a rejuvenated China.

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